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PLO'S 'ARAFAT GRANTS INTERVIEW TO ABC IN HAVANA

JN100655 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 10 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar has expressed his satisfaction with the nonalined countries' position on the Palestinian cause at the sixth nonalined summit conference in Havana. Abu 'Ammar stressed that all nonalined countries either support the PLO militarily, financially or politically.

In an interview with Barbara Walters, ABC network correspondent, in Havana, brother Abu 'Ammar said: The PLO respects Jews but is against expansionist Zionism which aims at establishing an Israeli empire from the Nile to the Euphrates.

Brother Abu 'Ammar added: In the long run we may not only expect the establishment of peaceful coexistence among Muslims, Jews and Christians in the Middle East but the establishment of cooperation among them, too.

Commenting on As-Sadat's statements on ending the Arab boycott of Israel in Haifa last week, Abu 'Ammar said: At present As-Sadat is in a begging position.

On the latest UN Security Council deliberations on the Palestinian cause, Abu 'Ammar said that he had instructed the PLO UN observer to agree to the postponement of the discussions on Palestinian rights so as not to embarrass outgoing U.S. Ambassador Andrew Young.

Abu 'Ammar added that he welcomes a new UN Security Council resolution that will grant the Palestinian people their right to self-determination and independence on condition that this takes place under the guarantee of the two superpowers.

Abu 'Ammar said that U.S. President Jimmy Carter now believes that the establishment of a Palestinian state is impossible to achieve and he also ignores our Palestinian people's rights.

PLO'S MAZIN HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN TUNIS

LD102114 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1030 GMT 10 Sep 70 LD

[Text] Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas], a member of the PLO Central Committee, held a press conference in Tunis on Saturday, 8 September. He devoted it to a discussion of the PLO's current role in the Arab and international arena, the development of the European and U.S. positions, and the task of the Arab League in presenting the rights of the Palestinian people to world public opinion.

In response to a question on the likelihood of an Arab summit being held at present, he pointed out that he does not believe that this is possible since a conference of this type would require enormous preparations and agreement between Arab states on the issue.

Regarding the statement of Butrus Ghali, the Egyptian foreign affairs minister, concerning calls for joint Egyptian-Palestinian action to oppose Israel, Abu Mazin explained that the Arab states' boycott of Egypt is not out of love for boycott as such. Rather, it is because Egypt sought a single solution to the issue and thus abandoned Palestinian rights. He also pointed out that the difference between Egypt and the Arabs is still the lack of a common ground.

Regarding the request of Kurt Waldheim, the UN Secretary General, to submit the Palestinian issue to the international organization, Mazin noted that the Palestinians still demand this action in order to adopt a new resolution which contradicts Resolution No 242, which considers the Palestinians as refugees and not as a people.

In response to a question about Carter's statement that no Arab official has demanded the establishment of a Palestinian state, he said: Carter is accustomed to making pronouncements and then retracting them. The Palestinians cannot visualize that such an attitude would come from any Arab state including Jordan.

Regarding the possibility of forming a provisional Palestinian government-in-exile, Abu Mazin said: We do not reject the formation of such a government. But we do not believe that the time has arrived to establish it. Although the interest of our people demands such a government, the PLO plays the role of a government since more than 105 states have recognized it. We are also represented in the majority of the international organizations.

Concerning the role that the Arab states can play to retaliate against Israel's repeated attacks on south Lebanon, Abu Mazin said: We appreciate the circumstances in Lebanon. Therefore, we have decided not to carry out any military action across its borders in order to avoid creating a pretext for Israeli strafing of the south.

In response to a question about possible meetings between Andrew Young, Nahum Goldmann and Yasir 'Arafat, Mazin said: We have no objection whatsoever to talking with any American or European officials especially after the tangible development in the stands of those states which have started to recognize the de facto situation, that is, the rights of the Palestinians. This proves that the Palestinian issue has begun to impose itself. Even the enemies cannot deny it. Even the United States, the great benefactor of Israel, has started to recognize our rights in one way or another. We do not demand of any European state that it not recognize Israel, but we demand recognition of our legitimate rights.

Regarding the possibility of PLO recognition of Israel, Mazin explained that the Jews should recognize the Palestinians and reconsider their policy in the cause of establishing a state within which all can coexist.

In his answer to a question concerning the request of President Habib Bourguiba to return to the UN resolution of 1947, Abu Mazin said: The Palestinians agree on that since the resolution enables them to restore 50 percent of usurped Palestinian lands. It is also a step toward establishing peace in the region, for the Palestinians do not think at all of throwing the Jews into the sea but rather they are working to coexist with them.

Concerning the role of the Arab League following its move to Tunis, Mazin noted that it is required to play a more positive role in publicizing the Palestinian issue, particularly through the news media. It is also required to establish an Israel section in order to acquaint the Arab states with the problems of the Zionist state and in order to benefit from the negative aspects inside Israeli society.

AL-WATAN CITES PALESTINIAN RESERVATIONS TOWARD ETHIOPIA

JN101958 Doha QNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 10 Sep--In a dispatch from Paris, the Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN states that one of the Palestinian resistance groups has downgraded the level of its delegation to the Ethiopian celebrations marking the fifth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution and the overthrow of the Haile Selassie regime.

The paper said that the reason for this action is the course taken by the Ethiopian leadership with regard to the Eritrean issue, adding that it expresses Palestinian reservations on, and criticism of, the Ethiopian stand.

The paper pointed out that the Palestinian group, whose identity was not disclosed, played a prominent role in reconciling the Ethiopian and Eritrean viewpoints, noting that this mediation, however, did not lead to fruitful results.

FATAH OFFICAL MEETS WITH USSR REGIONAL PARTY SECRETARY

JN101821 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 10 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Brother Majid Abu Sharar, secretary of the Fatah Revolutionary Council, has met with Comrade Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov, Communist Party of Uzbekistan Central Committee first secretary. During a 40-minute meeting, the two officials discussed the present Middle East situation and developments in the Palestinian issue.

Comrade Rashidov stressed the USSR's firm stand on the Palestinian people's just struggle, under the PLO. He also expressed his confidence in the inevitability of the Palestinian people's triumph over their enemies. He said that both sides stand in the same trench against imperialism. He condemned the Camp David accords as well. He said: As-Sadat will never find a Palestinian to cooperate with him.

Comrade Rashidov requested that brother Majid Abu Sharar convey his warm regards to brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, and to the struggling Palestinian people, considered to be one of the world's leading people in fighting poverty. He also wished the Palestinian people further success and achievements under the PLO's leadership.

Brother Majid Abu Sharar thanked Comrade Rashidov for his stand on the Palestinian people's issue. He also expressed his gratitude to the people of Uzbekistan and all the Soviet peoples for their unequivocal and firm support of the Palestinian cause.

AL-WATAN: USSR TO GIVE PLO MILITARY, DIPLOMATIC BOOST

LD101555 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 9 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Michel an-Nimri report: "Highly Sophisticated Soviet Weapons for Palestinians: Antiaircraft and Antitank Missiles and Infantry Weapons"]

[Text] Beirut--AL-WATAN has learned from highly placed diplomatic sources in the Lebanese capital that the Soviet Union will shortly supply the Palestinian resistance, through the PLO, with highly sophisticated weapons to counter the recurring Zionist attacks on southern Lebanon and the Palestinian Camps.

These sources affirmed that the weapons are so highly sophisticated that the Soviet Union has not supplied them to any country outside the Warsaw Pact.

AL-WATAN has learned that the weapons are primarily for the infantry. They include sophisticated antiaircraft missiles and antitank rockets. When asked about these reports Palestinian sources confirmed that they are true. However, the sources underlined the deep political significance of this step, saying that this is much greater than its military significance.

Certain circles here believe that the Soviet Union will undertake large-scale activity in connection with the Middle East in the wake of the nonalined conference. The circles believe that such activity comes at a time when the U.S. administration's policy on the Palestine problem is faltering more than ever before and the U.S. President's image is shaky both on U.S. and world opinion levels.

The circles also believe that the Soviet diplomatic activity at this stage will further boost the position and role of the PLO which is gaining new strength thanks to its political and diplomatic activity, particularly in West Europe and within U.S. society.

QATAR FULFILLS FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS TO ARAB STATES

JN091412 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1310 GMT 9 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Doha, 9 Sep--Qatar has paid the third and last installment of its financial commitment for the current year, as decided at the ninth Arab summit conference in Baghdad, in support of the northern and eastern fronts, the PLO and the Palestinian people's struggle in the occupied territories.

This installment amounts to about $77 million--$44.5 million to Syria, $27.5 million to Jordan, and $5.5 million to the PLO--as well as $3.25 million to support the Palestinian people's steadfastness in the occupied territories.

By paying this installment, Qatar completely fulfills its $230 million financial commitments to the confronting states.

ARAB LEAGUE MEETING COUNCIL POSTPONED TO 18 SEPTEMBER

LD082248 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] It has been learned that the Arab League Council's ordinary session scheduled for next Tuesday, 11 September, in Tunis has been postponed until Tuesday, 18 September.

BAHRAIN

MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH IRAN

JN100859 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0805 GMT 10 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 10 September--Bahraini Information Minister Tariq 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mu'ayyid has denied that there is a direct Iranian military threat against Bahrain at present. He said that Iranian-Bahraini relations are strong.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH today, the Bahraini minister described statements by some Iranian men of religion on the possibility of reviving Iran's claim to Bahrain as illusions nursed by some individuals in Iran having no official status.

The Bahraini information minister added: There are no indications of an official interest in these illusions by the Iranian Government and Revolutionary Council. This proves that the Iranian revolution will not permit itself to descend to the level of vituperations with its neighbors.

On official Iranian-Bahraini contacts, the Bahraini information minister said: There is a desire by the two countries to strengthen relations between the Gulf countries and Iran. He stressed that Arab Gulf countries' relations with Iran had been consolidated when the former recognized the Iranian revolution's government. The Bahraini information minister accused foreign parties of creating problems and aggravating the differences between Bahrain and Iran. He also accused the information media of carrying out this role.

The Bahraini official said that the area's aspirations for more security and stability dictates the continuation of contacts in all fields. He described a recent visit by the Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister as a positive vanguard step.

The Bahraini information minister concluded by calling for more visits among officials of countries in the area to determine future measures for the required constructive cooperation among these countries that will remove the area from international conflicts and zones of influence.

HEIR APPARENT RETURNS FROM VISIT TO FRANCE 8 SEP

JN081803 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 8 September--The Bahraini heir apparent and defense minister, His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, returned home today after concluding an official visit of several days to France. He was received at the airport by Bahraini Amir His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah; His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the prime minister; and a number of ministers and officials.

While in France, the heir apparent held talks with French officials on cooperation in various fields. The talks also dealt with the Middle East conflict and the Palestinian issue.

During his visit to Paris, Shaykh Hamad delivered a message from the amir of Bahrain to the French president, inviting him to visit Bahrain. The invitation was accepted, the visit to take place as soon as possible.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM HAVANA 10 SEP

JN102139 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 2100 GMT 10 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 10 September--Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah returned here this evening after heading the Bahraini delegation to the sixth nonalined summit conference, which ended its work in Havana yesterday.

In a statement to the GULF NEWS AGENCY, Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah praised the conference's resolutions. He said that the conference achieved its objectives and managed to keep the nonalined movement strong and united.

The foreign minister added that the sixth summit conference was characterized by absolute and collective support for the Palestinian cause, a fact unprecedented in any international body. He explained that the conferees overcame certain problems facing them and managed to eliminate these problems in an effort to keep the nonalired movement strong and united.

'SENIOR OFFICIAL' INTERVIEWED ON OIL PRODUCTION

JN110843 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0710 GMT 11 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 11 September--A senior Bahraini oil official has stated that an agreement will be reached very soon between Bahrain and the Bahrain Petroleum Company Limited [BAPCO] which will permit Bahrain to take full possession of its oil production means. The Bahraini official added: This step will be in harmony with the current trend being followed by countries in the area for the control of their oil production means.

Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman ibn Muhammad Al Khalifah, Bahraini industry and development assistant under secretary for oil and industry affairs, explained that the BAPCO oil refinery will still be owned by the company. For chiefly economic reasons the state will neither become a partner in it or try to take possession of it.

In an interview with the Bahraini magazine SADA AL-USBU', published today, the Bahraini official denied reports of new oil discoveries in Bahrain. He added: Oil prospecting and survey operations are continuing in the area currently producing oil. He said that a group of U.S. companies had completed the drilling of two oil wells which proved to be nonproductive. Oil prospecting and survey operations are continuing. A third oil well will be drilled in the area before the end of this year.

On the oil situation, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Muhammad Al Khalifah said: If oil-consuming countries continue to consume oil at the current rates the oil-producing countries, no matter what the prices offered, will no longer be able to meet their demands. He added: The majority of the oil-producing countries presently do not need to produce such a huge quantity of oil so as to spend the funds on development projects. The situation will become more serious if industrialized countries do not ration their oil consumption, and the situation will be very critical in the mid-1980's.

The Bahraini official noted that Bahrain's current oil production is 36,000 barrels a day--half of the quantity produced in 1970. This shows that Bahrain's oil production has been decreasing due to factors described by the Bahraini official as geological and physical.

The Bahraini official said: Faced with this situation, Bahrain is beginning to diversify its economic base. In addition to oil by-products industries, an aluminum plant has been established.

KUWAIT

INTERIOR MINISTER REPORTS ARREST FOR SEDITION

LD110954 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0707 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Kuwaiti Minister of the Interior Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad as-Sabah reported today the arrest of a Kuwaiti citizen for breaking the law on holding political gatherings without prior authorization. In a statement carried by AL-WATAN, he stated that he had ordered the arrest of Ahmad Abbas al-Mahri for interrogation "to learn the aim of his recent activities which broke the laws in operation" in Kuwait.

Shaykh Nawaf added that officials at the Ministry of the Interior discussed with Al-Mahri, prior to his arrest," his odd behavior and his choice of mosques and places of worship to hold political gatherings, knowing that they are houses of God devoted to religious rites and the worship of the Creator and not to sowing division and sedition among the citizens.

He said that during his meetings with officials last Thursday Al-Mahri promised to comply with the law which prohibits holding political gatherings before obtaining prior authorization. However, Al-Mahri, as the minister of the interior stated, broke this pledge and held a political gathering at one of the mosques 2 days later.

Shaykh Nawwaf said that the Ministry of the Interior intervened to stop such "irresponsible" behavior and arrested Al-Mahri to interrogate him "and to learn of his real and true intentions."

He warned that the Ministry of the Interior "will be firm and strict with anyone who attempts to violate security and stability, whoever he may be, and will not hesitate from severely punishing anyone who attempts to incite sedition whoever he may belong to." Shaykh Nawwaf stressed the "alertness and vigilance" of the security apparatus and said "that every citizen and resident should be confident of the ability of the departments concerned to maintain security and stability."

VOL: KHOMEYNI'S NEPHEW ARRESTED FOR INCITEMENT

NC101957 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 10 Sep 79 NC

[Text] What is going on in Kuwait? Has the covert war between Kuwait and Iran begun? Observers are posing these questions following reports that Kuwaiti authorities last Saturday arrested the nephew of Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni, who lives in Kuwait and has Kuwait nationality. The charge levelled against Khomeyni's newphew is that he incited worshippers on Friday to rise up against the rulers. It has been learned that Kuwaiti authorities have placed the family of the detainee under strict surveillance.

According to press reports, the Kuwaiti crown prince has warned against any disturbances and threathened to strike out at the culprits. He also issued instructions to his interior minister to suppress any security violators.

USSR REPORTEDLY TO PARTICIPATE IN FINANCIAL ACTIONS

JN101338 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 8 Sep 79 p 14 JN

[Moscow dispatch]

[Text] On the instruction of the highest party and government level, a well-known Soviet figure, who works in the field of oriental research and information, has left for Kuwait to guage Kuwait's reaction to the Soviet Union's participation in the financial, banking and oil transactions for which Kuwait has become famous.

Unofficial meetings have taken place between well-known Kuwaiti political figures and the Soviet information officials, during which the Soviet official was told that Kuwait does not object to extending the necessary facilities in this field to the Soviet Union, just as it has extended them to European and American states. The meeting was held through the good offices of a famous Arab writer, who maintains good relations with both sides.

Following this meeting, Soviet information media began to concentrate on Kuwaiti activities.

OIL PRODUCTION 2.6 MILLION BARRELS DAILY JAN-FEB 1979

LD091522 Ku3ait KUNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 9 September, KUNA--It was announced here today that Kuwait's oil production in January and February 1979 rose to 2.6 million barrels a day. This came in a statistical bulletin published by the central bank of Kuwait. It also said that average production in the first 2 months of this year was 50 percent higher than the same 2 months in the previous year. In the final quarter of 1978 production averaged 2.5 million barrels, and the average for the whole year was 2.1 million barrels a day. The bulletin attributed this rise in production to increased world demand as from the final quarter of 1978, especially after the halt in Iranian oil exports.

AL-ANBA' REPORTS LIQUEFIELD GAS PRICES RAISED

JN110934 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0855 GMT 11 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 11 September--The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA' today quoted well-informed sources as saying that, effective 1 September, Kuwait raised the prices of its liquefied gas by approximately 7.5 percent. The average price per ton is now $216.

The paper added that the price of butane has become $232 a ton and propane $201 a ton. Kuwait had fixed the prices of butane at $218.33 a ton and propane at $185 a ton in mid-August.

OMAN

MINISTER DENIES PRESENCE OF FOREIGN TROOPS IN INTERVIEW

JN101204 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1030 GMT 10 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 10 September--In an interview published here today, Omani Information and Youth Affairs Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rawwas denied the presence of foreign troops in his country, said to be there to aid in resisting the activities of the leftist Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman [PFLO]. He said: All the rumors being circulated about the presence of these troops are attempts to draw the Arab citizens' attention to Oman, so that they will not pay attention to what is happening in areas where, in fact, there are foreign troops.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA' in Bahrain, Ar-Rawwas pointed to the presence of Soviet and Cuban troops in South Yemen and in other Arab areas. He affirmed that the PFLO revolution in Dhofar has been crushed and that the mountainous province in which Salalah is located has been transformed from a war arena into an area of building and construction. He also affirmed that his country is strong enough to consolidate its sovereignty, in reassurance to its brothers and to the sorrow of its enemies.

Omani Information and Youth Affairs Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rawwas blamed the South Yemeni Government for the tense situation between the two countries, due to the support it gives the PFLO, in order to realize its amibitions and impose its beliefs on Oman and on the peninsula at large. The minister called for a resolution to the current differences between the two countries and for the establishment of relations based on mutual respect and nonintervention in domestic affairs.

On the security situation in the Strait of Hormuz, particularly in the wake of reiterated reports of its potential closure through the sinking of a tanker there, the Omani minister stated: The Sultanate of Oman has issued a statement in which it affirmed that it has doubled its security precautions. The protection of the strait is the responsibility of all the area's states, he added.

Regarding Oman's support for the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, the Omani minister explained that President Anwar as-Sadat's initiative achieved one major goal that the Arabs were not able to achieve: It convinced the world that Israel does not want peace. This objective, however, was not exploited by the Arabs because political outmaneuverings did not allow this.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON GULF, ARAB, NONALINEMENT AFFAIRS

JN080934 Doha QNA in Arabic 0820 GMT 8 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Muscat, 8 September--Ambassador Malallah Habib, chief of the political affairs section in the Omani Foreign Ministry, has declared that Oman does not object to the Arab summit conference called by Lebanon provided it is well prepared for by the Arab foreign ministers. In a statement published in the official Omani paper 'UMAN today, Habib said Israeli attacks on southern Lebanon must be faced by the Arabs collectively.

Regarding the UAE's and Bahrain's call for a summit conference on the Arabian Peninsula level, Habib said his country is always willing to support its Gulf brothers and any meeting which achieves their well-being. We are always willing to cooperate providing such a summit is well prepared for, he added.

Commenting on the safety of passage through the Strait of Hormuz, Habib said: Whether rumors about the possibility of sabotage in the Strait of Hormuz are true or not, the danger must not be ignored as long as there are extremists and the superpowers have amibitions in the area. A single sabotage incident and the material damage caused would give the oil tanker and insurance companies the excuse to increase their rates; the real victim would thus be the consumer.

Habib reaffirmed that his country is fully aware of its responsibility for the safety of the Strait of Hormuz and of shipping through it and that it will spare no effort to guarantee this safety. He said: I believe the countries using the strait should cooperate with the Sultanate of Oman in guaranteeing that shipping goes on unhindered.

Asked about Soviet ambitions in the Gulf area, Habib said that Soviet interest in the Gulf dates back to tsarist Russia. He added: The existence of oil has naturally whetted their appetite anew. The purpose of the Soviet presence on the West African coast is to secure control over the oil route via the Cape of Good Hope, and they are in the Red Sea to secure control over the oil route via Bab El Mandeb and the Red Sea.

Asked about the new European initiative to help solve the Middle East problem, Habib said that his country is with Arab unanimity to solve the Middle East problem, especially the Palestine question, whether by peaceful or military means. He added: We believe that the European initiative must be viewed seriously for the simple reason that the United States and the West can exert more pressure on Israel than any other international side.

Habib then spoke about Oman's position on the nonalined summit conference and Cuba's attempts to drag the movement to the communist bloc. He said: The sultanate has expressed reservations concerning Cuban attempts to divert the nonalined movement from its basic principles. By its military intervention in several countries in the world, Cuba has itself violated the spirit of nonalinement. It carried out those interventions in accordance with Soviet plans for those countries. Cuba carried out a military role which the Warsaw Pact countries themselves would not carry out.

PDRY

FRG PAPER ON SOVIET ARMING OF GROUP IN PDRY FOR GULF ACTION

DW071450 Bonn DIE WELT in German 7 Sep 79 pp 1-5 DW

[Manfred Rowold article: "40,000 Paratroopers in the Neighborhood of the Oil Wells. Auxiliary Troops of Moscow?]

[Text] A military action reserve of which the Soviets may avail themselves is being set up in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (South Yemen). Just about 1,000 kilometers away from the derricks and from the Strait of Hormuz--the access to the Persian Gulf--at least 40,000 men have reportedly been concentrated in paratroop units, according to information learned by DIE WELT. They are primarily trained by East German military people and looked after by Soviet and Cuban advisers.

There has been brisk traffic in the port of Aden for months. Soviet ships are bringing voluminous amounts of arms to South Yemen--more than the 22,000-man army of the country could put to use.

The International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) in London states in a cover letter for its annual report that has just been published that South Yemen has received "additional Soviet airplanes (SU-20/-22 and MIG-21)." Military installations are under "rapid construction."

Obviously large military supply depots have been set up to make an airlift unnecessary for insuring supply in the event of a conflict in the oil states, at least in the beginning.

While Washington is not finding any sympathy among the Arabs with the public discussion of its plans for a 110,000-man intervention corps, the Soviet Union, with the help of the governments in East Berlin and in Havana, is creating military faits accomplis in the neighborhood of the oil wells, a situation that has a political effect even now.

DIE WELT has learned that the east bloc is engaged in reinforcing the international Ho Chi Minh Brigade in South Yemen, which a few years ago was a rather desolate guerrilla band of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman (PFLO), to make three divisions all of which are being converted to airborne units and equipped with the most modern Soviet materiel.

In 1975 these so-called Dhofar rebels were driven back to Yemen from the Osman Province of Dhofar through support from troops of the shah. Obviously the PFLO is newly emerging as a modern combat force.

What is gleaming through a curtain of laborious secrecy at the southern tip of the Arab Peninsula may become a decisive factor in the conflict over the oil supply of the world and over a peace settlement in the Middle East.

The trusted lawyer of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) in the Federal Republic, Wilhelm Schoettler, is convinced that the Kremlin has been working on a "long-term strategy" for as long as a decade, a strategy which is tantamount to a "war by proxy" in the event of a conflict in the Gulf. The lawyer from Recklinghausen, who is working in the Middle East as the legal adviser of German companies and as professor for legal history at a Christian university in Beirut, gained this impression from his frequent contacts. These include contacts with the top leadership of the PLO.

The rearmed and essentially reinforced international intervention force in South Yemen is made up primarily of Palestinians, South Yemenis and Ethiopians. In Ethiopia, too, the east bloc reportedly is setting up a paratroop unit under the designation Proletarian African Division, which might support the Moscow-guided forces in the event of an explosion in the Gulf.

Moscow obviously is preparing for the critical D-day in the Gulf when the Soviet Union can no longer cover its oil requirements and that of its East European allies from its own domestic production. The U.S. intelligence service CIA estimates that this date will have come in the mid-eighties. CSSR Premier Strougal stated the other day in Ostrawa that even now Moscow is no longer able to cover the east bloc's oil needs.

Addis Ababa would have reason to be thankful, for in late 1977 about 8,000 young Yemeni soldiers intervened on Ethiopia's siege in the war with Somalia over Ogaden Province. At the time the Soviet Union and Cuba took the side of Ethiopia; Moscow lost the Somali base at Berbera, to be sure, yet it gained instead a partner on the Horn of Africa who surely is more suitable ideologically.

Reports have been coming from Saudi Arabia in the past few weeks on sabotage attempts against pipelines, reportedly how oil tankers exploded in the Persian Gulf--the cause being yet unclarified. The London insurance company Lloyd's has declared the Gulf a war zone. The PLO is hinting that it could sink tankers any time and blockade the access to the Gulf, the Strait of Hormuz. It is known that many Palestinians loyal to the PLO hold influential positions in the economies and the administrations of the conservative Gulf states. From the Western viewpoint this is part of the war scenario just like the strong presence of the Soviet Navy in the Indian Ocean. Whereas on the American side for the most part less than 10 ships cruise in this area, the Soviet ships as a rule number about 25.

Moreover, resistance to the central government is stirring in the Pakistani province of Baluchistan. The Baluchis want more autonomy. To Moscow this might be a starting point for gaining direct access to the Indian Ocean following the Kremlin's lifting of the pro-Soviet Taraki regime into the saddle in Afghanistan in the spring of 1978.

What remains as an essential factor of insecurity is Iran, which has abandoned the role of watchman in the Gulf since the downfall of the shah. If the theocratic regime of the mullahs cannot consolidate its power, many observers believe, then a leftist revolutionary and pro-Soviet alternative is more likely than the victory of bourgeois-democratic, that is to say pro-Western, forces.

The United States is about to enhance the base at Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, to be sure, yet the island is 4,000 kilometers away from the Gulf. Plans by Washington concerning bases for Egypt, Israel or Saudi Arabia meet with political objections everywhere. Saudi Arabia would like to defend the Gulf region alone, at best jointly with the emirates and Oman. In the meantime, the government in Riyadh has become the biggest arms recipient from the United States, yet there is a lack of trained personnel to handle them.

Intimate PLO friend Schoettler maintains that the overall situation has to make the West realize that only recognition of the PLO could push the Soviet influence back. Only in this manner could the "pure material alliance" between the PLO and Moscow be broken up. When the PLO ceases to be dependent on the Kremlin, it will no longer yield its considerable influence in the Arab world on behalf of Soviet interests. The pressure for the use of the oil weapon would abate.

Maybe it is such considerations which lately have led to the multitude of western attempts at contacts with the PLO and which also caused Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan to state that the PLO is a political factor whose influence must not be overlooked; an analysis which has caused him to meet with influential PLO sympathizers. Obviously Dayan is concerned that the leeway of action is growing smaller for Israel under the pressure of its adversaries and friends. Even now Jerusalem is noting a growing pressure on Israel, whereas the PLO is not asked to renounce its national charter, the basic law of the Palestinian movement. This charter propagandizes the armed struggle for the liberation of all of Palestinian demands, the dissolution of the State of Israel and announces the withdrawal of the civil rights for all those Jews who came to Palestine after 1917.

QATAR

MALTA'S PRIME MINISTER MINTOFF ARRIVES FOR VISIT

JN111012 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0935 GMT 11 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Doha, 11 September--Malta's Prime Minister Dom Mintoff arrived in Doha from the YAR today on a short visit to Qatar as part of his current tour of countries in the area. The Maltese prime minister was welcomed upon his arrival in Doha by Qatari heir apparent Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani. During his visit, Dom Mintoff and the Qatari heir apparent will hold talks on bilateral relations, ways of strengthening bilateral cooperation in all fields and the situation in the Arab area.

SAUDI ARABIA

KENYAN PRESIDENT MOI ARRIVES IN AT-TA'IF 9 SEP

LD091938 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1345 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] At-Ta'if, 9 September--Daniel Arap Moi, the president of Kenya, arrived in At-Ta'if at 1745 (1445 GMT) at the head of a delegation on an official visit to the kingdom.

He was welcomed at the airport by Deputy Prime Minister and Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

IRANIAN NATIONAL GUIDANCE MINISTER ENDS VISIT

LD092120 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1650 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Jiddah, 9 September--Naser Minatchi, Iranian minister of national guidance, left Jiddah this evening for home at the end of a 3-day visit to the kingdom. During the visit he held talks with the king's deputy, Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, on a number of matters of interest to both countries. The Iranian minister, who is also responsible for pilgrimage affairs, had talks with Shaykh Abd al-Wahhab Abd al-Wasi concerning matters of Iranian pilgrims, whose number this pilgrimage season will exceed that of last year.

SOMALI PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON VISIT 9 SEP

LD091744 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] At-Ta'if, 9 September--Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre arrived at al-Huwayyah airport of At-Ta'if at 1630 today on a visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Those welcoming him at the airport were headed by Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the king's deputy, and 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the national guard.

Fahd, Barre Meeting

LD101244 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] At 1130 today, Deputy Prime Minister Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz visited Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre where he is staying at the Sheraton Hotel. At 1330 today, he called on Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi, also at the Sheraton.

During these visits, Crown Prince Fahd held a series of meetings that were attended by the second deputy prime minister and commander of the national guard, Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, who accompanied Prince Fahd on his visits, and Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Somali Vice President Brig Gen Ismail Ali Abokar and Kenyan Vice President [name indistinct].

SNA learned that the discussions during the two meetings covered matters of interest to both countries in particular and international issues in general. Discussions also covered bilateral relations between the Kingdom and each of the two countries.

Fahd Meeting Continues

LD102150 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1930 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] At-Ta'if--Viceroy Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz at 2030 this evening conferred with His Excellency Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre at the latter's residence in the Sheraton Hotel.

The meeting was attended, on the Saudi side, by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the national guard; His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ath-Thunayyan, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry, Dr Muhammad al-Mulham and Shaykh Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, ministers of state; and, on the Somali side, by Ismail Ali Abokar, vice president; Omar Arteh Ghalib, minister of presidency, and Mohammad Ysuuf Weyrah, minister of finance.

The meeting was a continuation of the meeting held this morning between the Saudi and Somali sides.

UAE

REPORTS ON POSSIBLE MILITARY BASE IN DUBAI DENIED

JN071834 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in ARABIC 1810 GMT 7 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 September--A responsible source at the Ministry of Information and Culture has denied recent press allegations that a Gulf state has persuaded one of the emirates--which was later revealed to be the Emirate of Dubai--to refuse to allow a military base to be established on its territory.

The source affirmed that the news reports about the establishment of a military base and the so-called efforts exerted in this respect are absolutely untrue. The source described these reports as totally false.

The source also appealed to the fraternal Arab information media to seek truth and to avoid sensationalism, which does not serve Arab interests.

MALTESE PREMIER LEAVES FOLLOWING 3-DAY VISIT

JN080810 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0754 GMT 8 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 September--Maltese Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff left Abu Dhabi this morning for Aden following a 3-day visit to the UAE.

Mintoff, who arrived here Wednesday night, held talks with His Highness Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al Maktum, vice president and prime minister, on bilateral relations, the Middle East situation and issues of mutual concern. Delegations from both countries also held talks in the economic and political fields and the strengthening of bilateral relations.

CAIRO RADIO ON EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI DIFFERENCES OVER JERUSALEM

NC102028 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Sep 79 NC

[Text] The second round of the autonomy talks between the Egyptian and Israeli delegations was held in Herzliyya today. Sources from both delegations say that differences still exist between the two sides over the question of Jerusalem. The Egyptian delegation has insisted that East Jerusalem be included in the autonomy plan because its 70,000 inhabitants should participate in electing the autonomy administration for the West Bank.

KHALIL, STRAUSS MAKE STATEMENTS AFTER MEETING

NC101316 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Mustafa Khalil met today with the U.S. President's personal envoy to the Middle East, and the head of the U.S. delegation to the autonomy negotiations, Robert Strauss. The meeting was also attended by the U.S. ambassador in Cairo, Alfred Atherton, and the delegation accompanying Strauss

After the 3-hour meeting, Dr Mustafa Khalil told newsmen that he held important and extensive talks with Strauss dealing with various topics related to the progress of the peace process in the Middle East. He added that Mr Strauss' principal mission is to push the negotiations forward toward a successful conclusion. Dr Khalil praised Strauss' understanding of the situation, of the topics on the agenda and his intention to make the negotiations succeed.

Robert Strauss stated that he and Dr Mustafa Khalil discussed delicate matters related to the progress of the peace negotiations. However, he refused to divulge the nature of these matters.

Further Strauss Remarks

NC102146 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 10 Sep 79 NC

[Excerpt] Robert Strauss, the U.S. special envoy to the Middle East, stated today that the main differences that still exist between Egypt and Israel would not be resolved before next year. At the same time, he affirmed, that President as-Sadat was convinced that the new ties with Israel would prevent any halt or deadlock from taking place in the talks on Palestinian autonomy.

Speaking to correspondents after his meeting with Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil today, Strauss said that President as-Sadat called for a more effective U.S. role in the Middle East peace talks. Strauss noted the urgent need to push the wheel of peace forward and to give a strong push to the talks on Palestinian autonomy. He said that the cordial atmosphere at last week's summit talks in Haifa between President as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin very much encouraged him to look with greater optimism at the opportunities available for the success of these talks.

Strauss Departure for Israel

NC110840 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0832 GMT 11 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 11 September--Robert Strauss, envoy of U.S. President Jimmy Carter and head of the U.S. side in the talks on autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza Strip, left Cairo for Israel this morning for a 3-day visit to Israel.

It is known that Strauss will stop in Cairo on Thursday on his way back to Washington, to be joined by the delegation of U.S. businessmen which is continuing its talks in Cairo.

Strauss was seen off at the airport by U.S. Ambassador to Egypt Alfred Atherton.

AL-AKHBAR ASSAILS PRO-MOSCOW COUNTRIES AT HAVANA CONFERENCE

ID101043 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 6 Sep 79 p 6 LD

[Editorial: "The Alliance of Mercenaries, Murderers and Agents"]

[Text] Mengistu Mariam, the butcher of Ethiopian children; Saddam Husayn, Iraq's bloody ruler; Fidel Castro, Moscow's obedient tool--all these agents are waging a frenzied hate campaign against Egypt.

Moscow's agents have gotten together and coordinated their stands with the aim of achieving a single objective at the Havana conference; namely, to hurl abuse and insults at Egypt.

These agents have been maddened by Egypt's stand of genuine nonalinement. They cannot bear to hear anybody assert the true principles of nonalinement. They are eager to hitch the nonalined states to Moscow's bandwagon so that these countries will sing Moscow's praises and so that each will implement Moscow's plans in its respective area. They do not want the policy of nonalinement because they are alined and implement the policy of a certain state: the Soviet Union.

It is ironical that Castro should be the nonalined conference chairman when the whole world has complained of interference by his forces, which he has turned into mercenary groups whose task is to interfere in the affairs of other countries with the aim of imposing alinement on them and suppressing nationalist movements in them. Castro began implementing Moscow's policy in Latin America, then he moved to Africa, and he is now roaming Asia so that he can achieve what Moscow wants in Southeast Asia, particularly in Indochina, even if this is at the expense of the Kampuchean people and the death of more victims there.

As for bloodthirsty Mengistu, he has annihilated thousands of Ethiopia's young people and provoked Somalia. He is now turning the wheel of war against the Eritrean nationalists. Moscow stands behind all this because it wants a strategic position for itself at the entrance of the Red Sea.

Saddam Husayn, who takes pride in mass killing and execution, is seeking to please Moscow so that it will forgive his campaign against Iraqi communists. He has found in the Havana conference an opportunity to supplicate and to demonstrate loyalty to the Kremlin masters.

This is the alliance of murderers, mercenaries, stooges and agents. They are the enemies of the nonalined movement and of free peoples aspiring to independence, sovereignty and dignity.

The day will come when their own people will trample them underfoot in the battle for dignity and independence and against the lackeys, agents and mercenaries.

CABINET DISCUSSES ROLE AT NONALINED CONFERENCE

JN101654 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1606 GMT 10 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 10 September--At a meeting chaired by President Saddam Husayn, the Cabinet heard a report today on Iraq's role at the nonalined summit conference. The report described the conference's results as a victory for the Arabs, if one takes into consideration the nature of the conference, in which a great number of states with different political tendencies took part.

During the meeting, President Saddam Husayn stressed the need for greater cooperation with Third World states and for the establishment of strong relations with these states.

He said that we are called upon to make extraordinary economic sacrifices for the Third World states in order to assist and support them effectively. He stressed the need to extend Iraqi technical aid in various fields--in the form of engineers, doctors, teachers and technicians--to these states, so that Iraq can fulfill its obligations to its principles, the Arab nation and mankind.

The report submitted to the Cabinet by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and member of the delegation, says that the delegation concentrated primarily on stressing the central role of nonalined trends and on preserving the cohesive Arab stand which was adopted at the recent Arab summit conference in Baghdad.

The report says that the Iraqi delegation was anxious to develop and deepen its relations with the nonalined states. The report refers to President Saddam Husayn's efforts to make greater progress in developing relations between Iraq and states participating in the summit conference.

Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan attended the Cabinet meeting.

INA REPORTS MOSCOW CEREMONY ON ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS

JN102100 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2001 GMT 10 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Moscow, 10 September--in Moscow this evening, the Soviet-Iraqi Friendship Society celebrated the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Iraq and the Soviet Union. The ceremony was attended by the Iraqi charge d'affaires in Moscow, the president and members of the society, the deputy chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, a number of Soviet officials and members of the Iraqi community.

In a speech on the occasion, the Iraqi charge d'affaires said that after the 17 July revolution, Soviet-Iraq relations witnessed important developments, foremost of which was the friendship and cooperation treaty. This treaty placed relations in a new qualitative framework based on common interests, mutual benefits and noninterference in internal affairs. He said that relations between the two friendly countries have made long strides in the fields of economic and technical cooperation. He also noted that Soviet-Iraq relations will continue to progress and develop, because they are based on firm foundations laid down by the friendship and cooperation treaty.

In his speech, the charge d'affaires paid tribute to the activities of the Soviet-Iraqi Friendship Society in strengthening the friendship and cooperation between Iraq and the Soviet Union.

Education Minister Prokof'yev, chairman of the Soviet-Iraqi Friendship Society, delivered a speech in which he paid tribute to the developing relations between Iraq and the Soviet Union. He referred to Iraq's revolutionary achievements, especially the nationalization decree, which he described as a great revolutionary event that put an end to foreign control of the most important sector of the Iraqi economy.

Prokof'yev said that Soviet public opinion values highly the anti-imperialist foreign political line pursued by Iraq and the general positive role played by the Iraqi revolution in the nonalined movement.

Prokof'yev denounced the traitorous capitulatory treaty between the Egyptian ruler and the Zionist enemy. He said that this treaty is intended to implement the conspiratorial schemes of imperialism and to protect the interests of the oil monopolies.

Prokof'yev also referred to Iraq's effective and positive role in the struggle for the Arab countries' unity, in strengthening cooperation with the socialist states and in consolidating friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

VIETNAMESE OIL MINISTER ARRIVES ON 10-DAY VISIT

JN101903 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1820 GMT 10 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 10 July--Vietnamese Minister in charge of oil and natural gas Dinh Duc Thien arrived in Baghdad today. He is leading a delegation on a 10-day visit to Iraq.

In a statement to INA, Thien said that his visit is intended to strengthen the existing ties of friendship and joint cooperation between Iraq and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the service of the two friendly countries' interests.

He thanked the Iraqi Government and people for Iraq's assistance to Vietnam and stressed his country's eagerness to benefit from the Iraqi experience, especially in the petroleum field.

ARGENTINE ENERGY OFFICIAL CONCLUDES VISIT TO IRAQ

JN090900 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0810 GMT 9 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 9 September--Argentine Minister of State for Energy Affairs (?Daniel Brunella) and the accompanying delegation left Baghdad at the conclusion of a 5-day visit to Iraq.

In a predeparture statement, (?Brunella) said that he had met with RCC Member and Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim and discussed all aspects of oil cooperation between the two countries. He added that he visited a number of oil projects and installations.

HUSAYN SAYS IN INTERVIEW HE WILL NOT JOIN TALKS

TA101833 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 10 Sep 79 TA

[Interview by Jerusalem Radio correspondent Freddy Eytan with Jordan's King Husayn in Paris on 10 September after the king's meeting with the French president--recorded]

[Text] [Eytan] Husayn repeated his declared position and explained that he would not join the peace talks with Israel, certainly not before the end of the year as the president of Egypt said. Husayn pointed out that he had not discussed with either Carter or As-Sadat his joining the deliberations on autonomy. To our question of why, Husayn replied that nothing had been done in the Camp David agreements to contribute to the solution of the Palestinian problem and the granting of their rights to self-determination.

[Husayn--in English] This way or otherwise, I don't think that, as far as we are concerned, anything has been achieved.

[Eytan--in English] Will you join the discussions for autonomy with Israel?

[Husayn--in English] No way.

[Eytan--in English] Why?

[Husayn--in English] Because, first of all, the problem does not concern us only. It concerns mainly the Palestinian people, the people who have the rights that have been denied them throughout this time, the rights of self-determination under conditions of total freedom, not in anything that is worked out either by the United States or by Israel and Egypt. We believe that this problem sprang in the world organization, the United Nations. It should have been dealt with there and certainly should have been dealt with with the participation of all the parties concerned, mainly the Palestinians and the others. We have been out of the picture and we won't be involved in anything that is not going to lead us anywhere.

[Eytan--in English] Do you accept the Geneva conference?

[Husayn--in English] The Geneva conference may be too late, but maybe, at some stage or another, a return to the world organization to decide what to do may be the right course.

[Eytan] To another question--was the report which appeared in the weekly NEWSWEEK concerning his agreement to a confederation correct--Husayn replied in an interesting diplomatic form. If something special occurs, you--the journalists--will certainly know before I do. Husayn did not specifically deny the report. He pointed out that he will give a speech at the UN Assembly at the end of the month and said that no meeting had yet been scheduled for him with President Carter. On the United States, he said that it could not play the role of both judge and jury and, at the same time, support Israel without reservations.

In his view, the problem of the Middle East must only be dealt with within the framework of the United Nations. But to our question as to whether he would agree to the convening of the Geneva conference, Husayn said that the idea was passe and came too late.

Husayn, who responded to all the questions, emphasized the great contribution of France to solving the Israeli-Arab dispute and described Paris' policy as friendly and positive. Husayn confirmed he had also discussed with the president of France a tightening of the military and technological ties between the two countries.

The Middle East issue will come up again tomorrow at a meeting which will be held here between Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali, who arrived from Havana this evening, and his French counterpart Jean-Francois Poncet.

This is Freddy Eytan, Paris.

KING HUSAYN MEETS WITH FRENCH PRESIDENT IN PARIS

JN101852 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Sep 79 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing at the Elysee Palace in Paris today. During this meeting, the king and the French president reviewed various international issues in general, particularly the Middle East question, and the role played by the EEC in contributing to the achievement of a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East. They also reviewed French-Jordanian relations.

On leaving the Elysee Palace, his majesty answered questions put by representatives of the Arab and French press in Paris. He expressed pleasure at the friendship that exists between Jordan and France. His majesty expressed his pride in the friendship between France and the Arab world. He asserted that France carries out an important role within the EEC framework and in the world at large to bring about the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace.

King Husayn said that Jordanian and French views on the conditions for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East were identical.

King Husayn stressed that the Jordanian stand on the Middle East question is firm and clear. He said: Jordan will not join the talks on local administration for the occupied Arab territories, because the problem does not concern Jordan alone but concerns, above all, the Palestinian people, whose national rights--represented in their right to free self-determination--have been denied. This should not lie within the Camp David parties' framework but comes within the framework of implementation of UN resolutions and the participation of all parties concerned. Moreover, Jordan will not take part in any negotiations that cannot lead to a positive result.

His majesty said: The United States cannot be a mediator in the existing conflict in the Middle East, because it is militarily and financially committed to Israel and supports the Israeli point of view. I believe that the problem is still at its outset. The whole world must participate in the achievement of a comprehensive solution, in which all the parties concerned take part.

On the possibility of convening an Arab summit conference, his majesty said: This matter will be discussed in the near future. The summit is bound to be held at the time agreed upon.

AD-DUSTUR on Husayn Diplomacy

JN110905 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 11 Sep 79 pp 1, 19 JN

[Editorial: "The Efforts Exerted and the Required Backing"]

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn, in the wake of the constructive efforts he exerted at the Havana summit in the interest of the Arab cause and the nonalined movement, has moved on to Paris where he has stressed the importance of Europe playing a positive role in the efforts to solve the Middle East conflict and has pointed out the need to return the issue to the United Nations so it can be tackled by all the parties concerned.

King Husayn's visit to Paris at this stage constitutes the crowning of bilateral Jordanian-French relations which have prospered in many fields on the basis of mutual interests and benefits.

Judging from the deadlock in Egyptian-Israeli negotiations, the nonalined community is aware that the problem is still at its starting point--hence King Husayn's call yesterday for the European Community and the world at large to help find a comprehensive solution to the Middle East conflict with the participation of all parties concerned.

The nonalined states' unanimity in strongly condemning all the partial agreements and separate treaties which flagrantly violate the rights of the Arab nation and the Palestinian people, the principles of the OAU and UN charters and the resolutions adopted by various world forums on the Palestine question and which obstruct the achievement of the Palestinian people's aspirations to return to their homeland, determine their own destiny and exercise complete sovereignty over their lands--this unanimity by the leaders and representatives of two-thirds of the countries of the world constitutes the main base for new efforts to achieve a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the area.

By stressing the European role in the peace process, His Majesty King Husayn is seeking, in view of the economic, security and cultural links between the Arab world and Europe, a sound international approach to solving the Middle East problem.

Therefore, King Husayn's contribution, through his constructive efforts to persuade the countries of the West European Community to adopt a balanced position on the Arab-Zionist conflict, is considered an outstanding success and very necessary in order to prevent the erosion of our crucial issue by international differences, especially those between the countries of the North and the South.

The creation of international pressure groups against Israel and its aggressive expansionist designs in the Arab world cannot be achieved overnight. It behooves the Arab states, especially those that control the energy, to throw all their weight behind the diplomatic efforts being exerted by His Majesty King Husayn and the other Arab leaders on the international level.

Therefore, we believe it necessary to hold Arab meetings at the summit level in order to assess the results of the efforts which have been exerted so far on the international level, and in order to determine the policy which must be followed in taking the issue back to the United Nations and in tackling it there with the participation of all the parties concerned.

DELEGATION TO NONALINED SUMMIT RETURNS TO AMMAN

JN091853 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Prime Minister Mudar Badran returned to Amman this afternoon after participating with the Jordanian delegation, headed by His Majesty King Husayn, in the meetings of the sixth nonalined summit conference. Chief of the Royal Court 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, Minister of Royal Court 'Amir Khammash and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim returned aboard the same plane.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran gave a detailed briefing to the ministers in the airport VIP lounge on His Majesty King Husayn's visit to the Libyan Arab Jamahriyah and on the results of the sixth nonalined summit conference. He affirmed that the talks King Husayn held in Tripoli with Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi were constructive and fruitful. The talks will consolidate joint Arab action in coping with the challenges facing our Arab nation.

Prime Minister Badran also briefed the ministers on the results of the bilateral meetings that His Majesty King Husayn had with the Arab leaders in Tripoli while attending the celebration marking the 10th anniversary of the 1 September Revolution. He noted that these meetings and talks dealt with Arab solidarity and ways of consolidating it.

Concerning the sixth nonalined summit conference, Prime Minister Badran spoke in detail about the discussions that took place at the conference with regard to the various international issues on the conference's agenda. These included the Middle East issue and the results of the two Camp David agreements and their negative impact on the international efforts to achieve a comprehensive settlement, based on international law and on the UN principles and charter, as well as the effect of all this on peace in the Middle East and on world peace generally.

Prime Minister Badran praised the positive role played by His Majesty King Husayn and the accompanying delegation, as well as the bilateral talks that took place with other delegations--talks that contributed greatly to making the conference succeed. Badran affirmed that the speech delivered by His Majesty King Husayn and the bilateral meetings he had with the chairmen of the delegations promoted the resolutions adopted by the conference.

Prime Minister Badran said that the results of the conference were positive, because they affirmed the principles upon which the nonalined movement is based, the collective Arab position on the two Camp David agreements and the Arab countries' stand on a just and comprehensive peace which would resolve the Palestine issue and the Middle East crisis.

Prime Minister Badran said that the prominent role played by Jordan had a great impact on Jordan's election as a member of the Permanent Coordinating Bureau of the nonalined states' group for the next 3 years.

Prime Minister Badran was met upon arrival at Amman airport by the ministers, the Foreign Ministry's chief of protocol, the deputy director of public security and several high-ranking officials.

PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY RETURNS HOME FROM ARABIAN PENINSULA

NC101325 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Sep 79 NC

[Excerpts] Deputy Renee Mu'awwad, personal envoy of President Sarkis, returned to Beirut at noon today from a tour which took him to Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, the YAR, the PDRY and Kuwait. Upon his arrival at the airport, Deputy Mu'awwad immediately left for the Republican Palace to brief President Sarkis on the outcome of his tour of the Arab capitals he has visited so far.

Upon leaving the Republican Palace, Deputy Mu'awwad said: I can repeat what I have already said after my meetings with the Arab kings and presidents concerning the mission entrusted to me by President Sarkis. I can affirm that all these meetings were positive. The Arab kings and presidents have shown full interest in Lebanon and concern over the situation in the south as a result of the Israeli attacks.

In answer to a question, Deputy Mu'awwad said: It is known that Lebanon has asked for an Arab summit conference to study the deteriorating, serious situation in southern Lebanon. It is also known that there is a consensus among the Arab leaders that the south is a joint Arab responsibility. In view of this, it has become a duty to adopt a quick Arab action to repel the dangers threatening the south and consequently Lebanon and the entire Arab area.

VOL: SYRIAN ARTILLERY FORCE WITHDRAWS FROM AL-BIQA'

NC101315 [Clandestine] Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 10 Sep 79 NC

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that 20 Lebanese Army officers held a meeting in the western area of Beirut yesterday. They discussed the subject of the formations that are being studied at the army command.

Sources at the meeting said that the officers will submit a note to Army Commander Gen Victor Khuri dealing with the subject of formations, particularly in the south, and with the army's relationship with the Palestinian resistance.

The Voice of Lebanon has also received a report saying that a Syrian Army artillery regiment [katibah] has been withdrawn from Al-Biqa' to Homs via Riyaq, Ba'labakk and Al-Qa'. The regiment consists of six 122mm field guns and four 120mm mortar guns.

VOL: CLASH IN BEIRUT RESULTS IN CASUALTIES

NC101920 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 10 Sep 79 NC

[Text] One person was killed and five others wounded in the Burj Hammud-an-Nab'ah area in Beirut at about 1700 today. While a joint patrol of Phalangists and Liberals was checking on gambling operations and narcotics in the area, some armed men using automatic weapons and RPG rockets opened fire on the patrol from behind. Subhi 'Aliya was killed immediately and Jean 'Attalah, Francis Francis, Sami al-Bitar, Ghassan Saliba and Elie (name indistinct) were wounded.

The patrol returned the fire, and then pursued the culprits into An-Nas'ah and Burg Hammud quarters. Contacts then took place to contain the repercussions from the incident.

FOREIGN MINISTER KHADDAM ANALYZES HAVANA SUMMIT

JN100707 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 10 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has made a statement to the Information Mission that accompanied President Hafiz al-Asad on board the plane that brought President al-Asad and the delegation accompanying him from the nonalined summit conference in Havana.

Khaddam said: The sixth nonalined summit conference held in Havana is one of the most important conferences in the history of the movement in view of the international situation, the nature of the topics raised at the conference and the various trends that prevailed there. He added: It had been evident for months that U.S. imperialism was seeking to bring about a change in the concepts and general trends of nonalinement. World imperialism and reaction had been scheming to obstruct the creation of a serious trend in the movement against imperialist influences in general and U.S. influence in particular. Khaddam continued: Perhaps among the most prominent efforts exerted were those that aimed against the adoption of firm and serious stands regarding the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. These efforts were aimed at dividing the movement and creating contradictions in its ranks in order to prevent it from taking any serious initiative. We had sensed this atmosphere for months. It was natural for this atmosphere to lead to debates that were sometimes acute among the participants in the conference. Khaddam added: We could see U.S. activity in particular and Western activity in general during the conference from the following:

1. Some delegations closely associated with U.S. circles believed that any criticism of or attack against imperialism and the United States should be avoided.

2. Attempts that were made to prevent the adoption of resolutions that confirm the progressive line of the nonalined movement proceeding from the theory that this movement should remain equidistant from the imperialist camp and the socialist camp.

3. The most prominent points that revealed the extent of U.S. pressures and activity surfaced during the debate on the situation in the Middle East and the position on the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. Certain delegations closely associated with the United States tried to impede the adoption of a serious stand against the agreements signed between As-Sadat and the Israelis. There were several Americans, under the guise of newsmen, who were holding intensive contacts with some delegations. Naturally, the aim of trying to prevent the issuance of serious resolutions on these subjects was meant to divide the nonalined movement and bring about a radical rift in it. Naturally this would have been a big gain for the enemies of the nonalined nations.

4. Certain delegations concentrated on the energy crisis and the international economic situation in order to serve the tactic that was used to prevent Egypt's isolation. They blamed the Arab countries for this crisis in order to mobilize world public opinion in general, and public opinion at the conference in particular, against the Arabs and consequently against their central issues.

5. Attempts were made to prevent the conference from debating the basic issues. For example, the issue of Kampuchea's representation took 3 days of the foreign ministers meetings and 3 days of the summit conference. This tactic aimed at having the conference end without reaching decisions on the basic issues.

The Syrian delegation was aware of all these facts and as soon as President Hafiz al-Asad arrived in Havana, he focused his efforts on achieving the following:

1. Coordination of the Arab stand so the Arabs would be one united force in facing the issues raised.

2. His excellency the president exerted efforts to bring about coordination among the friendly forces in the conference. He held several contacts that led to group meetings outside the conference during which work tactics were drawn up to safeguard the movement's unity and general line and to reach serious decisions on the issues raised, including the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Khaddam said: These efforts and contacts achieved their objectives and the following was accomplished:

1. All the attempts aimed at making a radical change in the concepts of the nonalined movement by considering it as synonymous with or close to U.S. policy failed. The conference affirmed that this movement is by nature hostile to colonialism and racism, because otherwise it loses its identity.

2. The unity of the movement was consolidated. All the efforts and maneuvers aimed at creating rifts among the regional, political or social groups failed. This was epitomized in the unanimity that was expressed on the decisions that were taken.

3. Regarding the central issue of the Arab-Israeli conflict, which consumed long hours and exhausted big efforts, all the maneuvers of As-Sadat's delegation and those of several other delegations known for their association with U.S. circles failed. The conference adopted firm decisions in total support of the Arab stand on the Israeli enemy. It condemned Israel for all its policies and behavior and condemned U.S. imperialism for supporting Israel.

Regarding the Egyptian-Israeli agreements, the conference strongly condemned these agreements considering them a violation of the policy and decisions of nonalinement, the UN resolutions, OAU resolutions, and Arab resolutions and charters. The deputy prime minister and foreign minister added: Therefore, the conference condemned these agreements and formed a committee to study them in order to define Egypt's status in the nonalined movement. Hence, the Egyptian regime's membership in this movement is now in doubt.

Perhaps the final session of the conference gives a clear picture of the movement's general state of affairs. The Egyptian regime's representative and the Senegalese foreign minister tried to defy the conference and attack the resolution submitted to the conference presidency office. The leaders of Zambia, Congo, Mozambique, Angola, Jamaica, Grenada, Mali, Vietnam, Laos, Sao Tome and Principe, and several other delegation representatives answered them. They were unanimous in saying that the Egyptian Government has betrayed the principles of nonalinement, the Arab nation and the OAU.

When President Fidel Castro announced the draft resolution it was greeted with loud applause. The conferees stood up to applaud this resolution while the Egyptian delegation and three other delegation remained in total isolation.

Concluding his statement to the information team, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said: The adoption of a draft resolution on the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Egyptian-Israeli agreements in such a manner and with such enthusiasm confirms the Egyptian regime's isolation, the defeat of the U.S. maneuvers and the exposure of the U.S.-Zionist-As-Sadat conspiracy. We can conclude that despite all the maneuvers, the sixth non-alined summit conference was able to safeguard the movement's unity and its general line hostile to Zionism and imperialism. If we were to give this conference a name we should call it the sixth conference in support of the Arab struggle against Zionism, imperialism, the As-Sadat regime's treason and the Camp David agreements.

TISHRIN COMMENTS ON PLOTS AGAINST THE STATE

JN100905 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 10 Sep 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Latakia Supports National Cohesion," TISHRIN says: Once again our people prove that they are our nation's cutting sword, its expressing voice and its living and vigilant conscience. Once again Syria stands firmly and united in its principles, values, and national and pan-Arab nobility against the enemies of these principles, values and nobility inside and outside the country.

Ever since our people rose to say "yes" to Hafiz al-Asad, bless his corrective movement and support its principles, steps, stands and practices on the regional and pan-Arab level, the enemies of this homeland have been weaving one conspiracy after another and launching one campaign after another through casting doubt and falsehoods. They want Syria to be weak and to get fed up with the struggle. They want Syria to abandon the role it has taken upon itself as the nation's sword, conscience and voice. They want the throbbing heart of Arabism, Damascus, to stop beating so they can vent their poisons and carry out their schemes against Arabism. They want to suck the blood of Arabism after having sucked its wealth and robbed it of part of its land, rights, its holiest places, its Egypt and after having succeeded in recruiting agents of every color: leaders of regimes such as As-Sadat, leaders of gangs such as Sham'un and his collaborators, cliques of deception and misleading such as the Muslim Brotherhood, and war mercenaries such as Sa'd Haddad. They want to do this using all kinds of weapons, including rumors, seditions and sectarianism.

TISHRIN concludes: God, the nation's masses and all noblemen in the world support Syria. Israel, the United States, As-Sadat, the Muslim Brotherhood, the Phalangists, the Sham'unists and Sa'd Haddad are against Syria and what it is struggling for in order to safeguard the nation's dignity and its rights, land, holy places and future.

The outcome of such a simple equation is surely in Syria's favor. Those who seek to regain their land, their Jerusalem and their Al-Aqsa Mosque will not be defeated. The agentry of hirelings and traitors will not triumph.

DAMASCUS RADIO REPORTS ON POPULAR MARCH IN LATAKIA

JN101358 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 10 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpts] Latakia--In a national march in which thousands of our people's sons participated, the province of Latakia expressed its unity, cohesion and stand against imperialism and Zionism. In their national march, the masses affirmed that there is no place for agentry within our ranks. Announcing their unquestionalble support of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's pan-Arab stands and of President Hafiz al-Asad's historic leadership.

In its great march, the Arabs' Latakia condemned the crimes perpetrated by the murderous gangs and religious mercenaries, affirming that it will remain a steadfast bastion confronting imperialism, Zionism and their agents.

At the end of the march, the masses sent the following cable to President Hafiz al-Asad and the Ba'th Party national regional commands:

Mr President of the republic, the national and regional commands of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; no to sectarianism, no to reactionism and no to capitulation. The masses in the Arabs' Latakia denounce the Muslim Brotherhood gang's crimes, express their wrath at this hireling gang's deeds in our steadfast state and loudly proclaim that with our national unity, we will abort all colonialist Zionist plots and will achieve all our pregressive and national aims.

Latakia, which has always been and will always be the revolution's and revolutionaries' sanctuary, will remain a steadfast bastion against which the agents' and traitors' aspirations will flounder. Latakia pledges to struggler leader Hafiz al-Asad that it will continue its struggle, under his wise leadership, to achieve our nation's aims of unity, liberty and socialism. May our national unity always be a symbol of our progressive struggle. May our homefront always be a unified and steadfast front. Long live struggler President Hafiz al-Asad as the leader of our nation's march.

Latakia Governor Discusses Incidents

JN101846 Doha QNA in Arabic 1815 GMT 10 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpt] Latakia, 10 September--Latakia governor Minir Brikhat held a press conference today in which he declared that the incidents that have taken place in Latakia were the acts of individuals and could have happened in any country. The governor accused imperialist forces and the Camp David partners of having perpetrated these incidents. He added that Shaykh Yusuf Sarim was the first victim thereof.

He said that reports on these incidents are baseless and that only neglibible material and moral losses were incurred during them.

He added that work in the port of Latakia and in the government departments and institutions has not stopped for a single moment.

Commenting on the extensive gunfire that was heard by some citizens, the governor said that the firing was done by the same elements that carried out the plot. He added that these elements, whose number does not exceed 20, have been arrested and are being interrogated.

The governor denied that army units have been dispatched to the town.

200 Killed in Incidents

NC101932 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 10 Sep 79 NC

[Text] The situation in Syria remains cautious and disturbed. A demonstration was organized in Latakia against the Muslim brotherhood under the slogan of "Affirmation of National Unity in Syria."

Meanwhile, reports from Syria give details about the recent clashes. The reports say that about 200 people were killed and hundreds of others were injured--this is in addition to heavy material damage to public and private property in Aleppo, Latakia, Tartus, Homs and Hamah. Syrian soldiers are stationed on the outskirts of Hamah. The governor of Latakia has stated that 20 people have been arrested for questioning concerning the Latakia events. The Latakia governor asserted to Arab and international press correspondents that reports about events in Syria were imprecise, accusing the Camp David parties of trying to cause sectarian disturbances in the country.

Our correspondent reports that Syrian intelligence personnel riding in two vehicles arrested about 12 Syrian soldiers on Al-Masna road while they were on their way to Syria.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD MEETS IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

JN101209 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 10 Sep 79 JN

[Text] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received Iranian Foreign Minister Dr Ebrahim Yazdi who arrived in Damascus en route to Iran from Havana. The meeting was attended by the Iranian ambassador in Damascus. Discussion dealt with the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

AL-ASAD CABLES CONDOLENCES TO KHOMEYNI

JN102001 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 10 Sep 79 JN

[Text of cable of condolences from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to Iran's Ayatollah Khomeyni on death of Ayatollah Taleqani--date not specified]

[Text] We were deeply saddened at the death of your brother in struggle and revolutionary action, Ayatollah Mahmud Taleqani, of a heart attack. Please accept our most sincere condolences on behalf of the Syrian people and in my own name. I implore God almighty to make paradise his abode with the innocent martyrs and the righteous. I wish your eminence continued good health and success in leading the Iranian Islamic Revolution. I also wish the friendly Iranian people success in achieving progress and prosperity.

ALGERIA

BENDJEDID RETURNS FROM HAVANA WITH SEYCHELLES PRESIDENT

LD082103 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid returned to Algiers late this afternoon. The president of the republic and party secretary-general has returned accompanied by President of Seychelles France Albert Rene, who is beginning an official visit to Algeria. The two heads of state, who have come from Havana and the sixth nonalined summit, were met on arrival by Rabah Bitat, president of the National People's Assembly; Prime Minister Abdelghani; and other members of the Political Bureau and the government.

The president of Seychelles gave a brief statement to the press: [begin recording]

I want to express great pleasure at having arrived in Algiers. As you know, Algeria and the Algerian people have always been to our people a source of inspiration, and for this reason we thought that the time had come to visit Algeria in order to join together in this solidarity which we are offering and further promote the mutual development of our peoples. I believe that my visit to Algeria has in fact established this link between our two peoples and I am very happy to (?be here). [end recording]

BENYAHIA: MADRID AGREEMENTS ON SAHARA NOW INEFFECTIVE

LD071215 Madrid ABC in Spanish 1 Sep 79 p 10 LD

[Unattributed report: "Madrid Agreements Have Been Divested of All Content"]

[Excerpt] Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Seddik Benyahia stated in Madrid last night that, with respect to recognition of the POLISARIO, Spanish Minister Marcelino Oreja's recent statements constitute a step forward in relation to the recognition expressed by Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez in Algiers, after receiving the POLISARIO delegation headed by Secretary General Mohamed Abdul Aziz.

In exclusive statements to EFE at Barajas Airport before flying to Cuba, where he will attend the nonalined summit, the Algerian minister stated:

"Mr Oreja's statements refer to the resolutions concerning the decolonization process. The Spanish minister has drawn all the conclusions from these resolutions, which were approved by the entire international community. These statements are fully in keeping with the Spanish stance expressed by Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez during his visit to Algiers."

"Since that time," the Algerian minister continued, "a continuity has been noted in the Spanish stance, just reaffirmed by Mr Oreja who had no alternative on this occasion but to denounce the Moroccan army's military occupation, contrary to all international law, of Tiris el Gharbia." "I believe it my duty," the minister continued, "to point out that since the signing of the Algiers agreement between Mauritania and the POLISARIO a few weeks ago and Morocco's occupation of Tiris el Gharbia, the Madrid agreements have been divested of all content and significance and have not only been violated but can be regarded as denounced by Morocco, which considers them null and void.

"I will also point out," the minister continued, "that the Madrid agreements envisaged a three-power administration and that now, following Morocco's coercive action, only one power is left. So what is left of those agreements? Moreover, it is clear that the new situation in the Sahara totally calls into question the Madrid agreements, which--allow me to recall-were never recognized by Algeria."

EL MOUDJAHID SCORES NONALINED MOVEMENT'S FOES

LD101011 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 3 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[APS article: "Unmasking the Movement's Vilifiers"]

[Text] Various reports have reached the nonalined ministers' conference since it opened through various press organs and through the "observers" surrounding the conference. These rumors are exaggerated. For example, Washington has discovered the presence of 3,000 armed Soviet soldiers in Cuba, thus transforming the island of freedom into a Soviet base and thereby violating one of the principles of nonalinement. Some so-called moderate, not to say somewhat manipulated, heads of state may decide not to take part in the conference at the last minute. Morocco showed political hypocrisy in joining the Arab group's move to suspend Egypt from the nonalined movement. Immediately the capitulator As-Sadat started to sing warlike songs against Algeria in Cairo. From the United States the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR broke with its assumed respectability and lent itself to maneuvers by reporting imminent U.S. decisions affecting North Africa's future. Blackmail is clearly behind that move. Marshall Tito conferred with Commander Castro and voices came from all sides to defend the orthodoxy of nonalinement, thereby turning consultations into negotiations. For the imperialists, nonalinement immediately became a movement worthy of interest which must be protected against "communist subversion."

For years, if not decades, the movement's most outstanding events have been minimized if not wrongly distorted. Hence it is rather surprising to see this new and overwhelming attention intent on cherishing "pure and traditional" nonalinement if only for these 2 weeks. Indeed these facts and the many demonstrations of concern for nonalinement clearly show that these are maneuvers aimed at defending the imperialists' advantages and privileges.

Their eagerness is even more desperate since imperialism has been expressly named here in Havana as Peoples' Enemy No 1 and since the nonalined movement has openly named "its natural allies." These three short words which appear in the draft final declaration have aroused the fury and indignation of those who are shamelessly and systematically pillaging the Third World peoples and cursing their march toward legitimate progress and prosperity.

Indeed, of all the problems relating to nonalinement, and especially to the work of this conference, the Western press and its clients are only interested in those likely to divide the movement, sow dissent and create discord.

As far as the many supporters of "pure and uncompromising" nonalinement are concerned, these attempts to split the movement will meet with no success unless it is to unmask their instigators in the eyes of international opinion.

All the delegates approached here admitted that the aim of a meeting such as this is to compare viewpoints and opinions in order to reach a common stance for the common fight against imperialism.

Whether it relates to economic, political, cultural or other affairs, this stance, which will be expressed in the final political statement and will be used as a basis for discussion in such platforms as the United Nations or in other international meeting places, in the north-south dialog for example, has aroused such fear among the exploiters that they are tempted to moderate it before it is ever agreed. This explains the rather veiled speeches of the enemies of such a stance in the affairs of the nonalined movement. We are now witnessing the emergence of a whole crop of thinkers who are eagerly analyzing the balance of forces, trends and terminology in the nonalined movement and predicting its death, mutilation or a change of course by the movement.

For the sake of those whose perplexity is real and not feigned, it should be pointed out, to quote an Algerian delegate, that the doctrine of nonalinement is essentially that of a unitary, progressive movement of protest and solidarity.

Although much has been said about the movement's leaning toward a particular bloc, the only really possible trend is one toward the realization of the movement's goal indicated by its name: Nonalinement.

EL MOUDJAHID HITS HASSAN CLAIMS OF CUBAN ROLE IN SAHARA

LD100927 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 28 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[B. Amazit article: "Algeria's Principles Are Not for Sale"]

[Text] There is something unreal about the logic of His Majesty King Hassan II. While trying to convince others, he has merely convinced himself. What is more serious--he has become bogged down in a world of self-deception and fixed ideas despite the disappointments with which reality confronts him day after day. Whom does he want to convince? Africa? The Arab world? The West? Moroccan opinion? For the past 4 years he has continually repeated the same remarks on the West Sahara problem and has almost constantly cited the same factors.

Algeria, Cuba, the "communist peril," a plot against the free world and geographical bargaining--all the elements of a witch hunt can be found in this "patchwork" of omnidirectional accusations. In a statement to an American magazine, he justifies the annexation of the part of West Sahara formerly occupied by Mauritania by referring to alleged Cuban intervention in the region which, he asserts, is "imminent." He states in fact: "We know that the entire Cuban subversive apparatus was to act in the POLISARIO'S support (following Mauritania's withdrawal) and help it establish a so-called people's republic." It is clear that this statement is intended for Western consumption and that, faced with the West's misgivings about helping him directly, the king of Morocco is trying in this way to stir up public opinion in Western countries to insure these countries' support for his "anticommunist struggle" in the Maghreb. He has therefore assumed the role of champion of Western interests in this part of the world--a role which he has continually claimed and played, especially since he annexed West Sahara. It is true that colonial wars are out of fashion and that the methods of imperialist intervention have changed.

It appears, however, that Hassan II is either rather behind the times or that he is not abreast of the innovations made by his allies who now prefer to act indirectly in an underhanded manner without "creating too much fuss," instead of intervening directly. In any case, the few allies whom he still has prefer not to be seen too often in the company of a retrograde monarchy which brings its allies into disrepute.

Furthermore, at a time when "efforts are being made to defend human rights everywhere" it is preferable for the West not to keep company unnecessarily with those who ignore and violate them deliberately.

Furthermore, what his majesty has also chosen to overlook is the undercurrent of sympathy enjoyed by the POLISARIO Front throughout the Western world and the favorable opinion won by this liberation movement as a result of the fact the Saharan people have always waged their struggle for freedom on their own territory without interfering with their neighbors--except those who have been trying to strangle them and deny them their right to a homeland.

Therefore, no one except the king himself could give any credence to statements accusing powers unconnected with the conflict. No one except him believes in the imaginary "Algerian mercenaries" any more than they will believe in the supposed Cuban threat. Both the Algerians and the Cubans are dealing with tasks infinitely more exciting than war among sand dunes against [as published] self-reliant people. Hassan II is in a position to know this. Since he is commander in chief of the Moroccan Armed Forces he must at least be informed about their losses. Unless he has also chosen to overlook the fact that his troops are being decimated and believes that it is not true that all those men died at Bir Enzaran.

As for the "generous proposals" made to Algeria, we could not improve on our sister newspaper ASH-SHA'B's suggestion inviting the king of Morocco to knock at the right--that is, POLISARIO--front door. Algeria's principles are not for sale.

MOROCCO

BOUABID RETURNS FROM HAVANA, OUTLINES RESULTS

LD101502 Rabat MAP in English 1205 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, Sep 10 (MAP)--Maata Bouabid, Moroccan Premier and Justice Minister returned here Monday from Havana where he represented Morocco at the sixth summit of the non-aligned countries.

Shortly after his arrival Bouabid declared that one of the most important decisions of the summit has been the renewal of the independence of the non-aligned movement vis-a-vis the blocs and the alliances.

Regarding the Middle East problem, the Moroccan minister recalled that the non-aligned summit denounced the Camp David agreements, and decided the constitution of a commission entrusted with preparing a report on the eventual suspension of Egypt from the movement.

About the tension prevailing in the northwest African region, Bouabid said that the Moroccan delegation had rejected the principle of the inscription of this question in the conference agenda, and emphasized that, despite Algeria and it's allies' interventions and manoeuvers, there has been no "consensus" on this matter.

Bouabid further recalled that several African and Asian countries recommended the examination of this question in the framework of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and urged for "reconciliation."

The Moroccan minister finally declared that the Moroccan delegation held several meetings with the heads of foreign delegations, to explain to them Morocco's concern about the recovery of its Saharan provinces and the perfecting of its territorial unity.

AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER BOUCETTA

LD090421 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, 8 Sep (MAP)--The United States does not object to supporting or supplying arms to Morocco, M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan state minister in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation, said recently to the weekly AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI, published in Paris. In his interview, reported Friday by the French-language daily L'OPINION, organ of the Istiqlal Party, the head of Moroccan diplomacy pointed out that after the coup d'etat of 1978, Mauritania knew a sudden change of situation which "became concrete through the Nouakchott leaders' statements of last year in spite of the bilateral relations and agreements between Morocco and Mauritania."

Boucetta added that "the Mauritanian statements during the OAU summit in Monrovia were contrary to the spirit of the relations between the two countries. Mauritania passed and adopted the recommendations of the wisemen committee. It also signed an agreement which is invalid legally and contrary to the real data pertaining to the region."

The Moroccan minister also said that contacts can be established between Morocco and Algeria and there can't be any condition "to sitting around the same table to build the Arab Maghreb." At present, Boucetta said, Algeria was imposing conditions which are inadmissible for the kingdom--Morocco's renunciation of its Sahara.

Asked about an eventual cabinet reshuffle, the minister said rumors were going around in this regard but they are (?speculation).

Boucetta added that Morocco is not isolated diplomatically and that the European states prefer neutrality.

Speaking of Mauritania, Boucetta reaffirmed the Morocco decided to continue assisting Mauritania so that it won't become a base of aggression against the kingdom.

WESTERN SAHARA

PRIME MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON MILITARY SITUATION

LD092240 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] In a statement to the Lebanese newspaper AN-NIDA, SDAR Prime Minister Mohamed Lamine Ould Ahmed warned that in the wake of military defeats suffered by the king of Morocco and because of the economic situation and the international isolation of his regime, he might embark on a military venture against Algeria.

In response to a question about the military situation in the Western Sahara, Mr Lamine said that the situation has reached a very critical stage. After discussing Mauritania's withdrawal from the war and the fact that realism had prevailed over whims in the efforts to build new relations with the Saharan people and to develop the economy of the Mauritanian people, the prime minister added: The other side, represented by the Moroccan regime which was depending on Mauritania in the fighting in the Western Sahara, has chosen to trifle with the fate of our people and with that of many of its sons by claiming that the northern part of the Sahara belongs to Morocco.

Mr Mohamed Lamine stressed that the POLISARIO Front has imposed African isolation on the Moroccan regime, particularly after the resolution of the Monrovia summit. On the international level, we can see that the attitudes of some former Moroccan allies, such as France and Spain, have changed, although within certain limits.

Mr Mohamed Lamine declared that the Saharan revolutionaries are currently holding 1600 Moroccan officers and soldiers who were taken prisoner during operations against the Moroccan forces. He stressed that what the Moroccan regime lacks at present is not arms but men who have the faith to use these arms, which is in contrast with the Saharan fighters.

Replying to a question about the Rabat regime's appeal to the U.S. administration for help in connection with what Morocco characterized as Cuba's desire to establish a republic in Sahara, Mohamed Lamine said that that was [word indistinct] the question is that of the liberation of a homeland. We have never considered that we would resort to having [word indistinct] soldiers to fight on our side so that in the future we will not be a pawn for [passage indistinct]

FRENCH-SAHARAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY STATEMENT CITED

LD062044 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The French-Saharan Friendship Society has issued a statement warning of the consequences of any U.S. intervention in the Saharan question, through the Cairo and Tel Aviv regimes, on the side of the Moroccan regime against the Saharan people, following the meeting between Begin and As-Sadat.

In a statement published today, the society affirms that this tripartite collusion among the regimes in Cairo, Tel Aviv and Rabat against the POLISARIO to guarantee U.S. interests in the Mediterranean will only increase the danger of increasing the internationalization of the conflict and will have consequences that extend beyond the Sahara. The statement says that the current French stand could encourage the internationalization of the conflict in the Western Sahara. The statement holds the French Government responsible for this in its capacity as a force which supports the expansionist Moroccan policy.

The statement adds that the French Government should take the necessary steps to prevent a worsening of the conflict--to the extent of it reaching the gates of Europe. These steps should include the rapid reduction by the French Government of its military support for the Moroccan regime against the POLISARIO, taking into consideration the Mauritanian-Saharan peace agreement concluded on 5 August 1979 in Algiers. France should also officially recognize the POLISARIO, the statement demands.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON BATTLES

LD110240 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Defense Ministry released a military communique this evening in (Hausa) in the liberated territory, stating that on 6 September the Saharan fighters attacked and occupied (Brigni) barracks in Morocco, inflicting on the Moroccan forces heavy losses in men and equipment. On 8 September they attacked another barracks of the Moroccan forces in [word indistinct] in the Western Sahara. On 4 and 5 September the Saharan fighters shelled portions of the Moroccan forces in the town of Sara, destroying a number of military establishments and killing and wounding a number of the enemy.

COMMITTEES ON WEST BANK SECURITY, EAST JERUSALEM TO BE REJECTED

TA110601 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 11 Sep 79 TA

[Text] A senior political source in Jerusalem has said that Israel will reject outright a proposal that Ambassador Robert Strauss might submit to set up a committee to deal with the security arrangements in Judaea and Samaria toward the establishment of the autonomy. Strauss will be arriving in Israel this morning for talks with the prime minister and the ministerial team, following talks he conducted in Egypt. It has also been reported that Israel will reject outright another proposal that Robert Strauss might submit about the establishment of a committee to discuss the status of East Jerusalem. In his talks with Ambassador Strauss the prime minister will stress the need to stick to the Camp David agreements.

HA'ARETZ Report

TA100910 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 10 Sep 79 p 1 TA

[By 'Uzi Benziman]

[Text] Israel does not intend to comply with U.S. Ambassador Strauss' initiative to set up a special committee to discuss the security aspects of the autonomy plan. This was learned from authoritative Jerusalem sources yesterday. Israel does not consider both the United States and Egypt as interlocutors to discussion about the security arrangements that will be effected in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip upon the establishment of the autonomy. According to Israel's view the Camp David agreements state that upon the establishment of the self-government in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip the IDF forces will be redeployed. This redeployment will be carried out according to Israel's considerations and security needs, and Israel has no intention of having foreign elements involved in the planning of the redeployment.

In Israel's view only Jordan (together with Palestinian residents of the territories that will be included in the delegation), is a party to negotiations with Israel about the security arrangements on both sides of the common border of the two countries. Such discussions should be held only in preparation for the establishment of the ultimate political settlement in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip, which will determine the permanent status of these regions.

In its position the government relies on Article 1 (B) of the Camp David framework agreement which states: There will be a withdrawal of the Israeli armed forces and a redeployment of the remaining Israeli forces in specified security areas, and on Article 1 (C) of the framework agreement, which deals with the negotiations about the permanent settlement for the autonomy regions, and states, among other things: "...Two separate and yet interconnected committees will be convened... The second committee will be composed of the Israeli and Jordanian representatives--of which the latter will include the elected representatives of the inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip--in order to negotiate the peace treaty between Israel and Jordan---among other things, the negotiations will decide the location of the borders and the nature of the security arrangements."

Israel's approach regarding Strauss' intention as reported in Washington prior to his departure for the Middle East--an intention to set up a special ministerial team to discuss the autonomy security arrangements--was also expressed in the Cabinet meeting yesterday.

Strauss will arrive in Israel tomorrow. He will hold talks with the prime minister and the foreign and interior ministers the day after tomorrow.

JUSTICE MINISTRY OFFICIAL CITES PROBLEMS IN AUTONOMY TALKS

TA101715 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 10 Sep 79 TA

[Text] The working groups are meeting in the Accadia Hotel, Herzliyya. On this second day of deliberations the groups began to discuss the details of the elections to the self-administration in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, and with the move to addressing details, the talks are facing difficulties. Our political correspondent Yosi 'Abadi spoke about this with the director-general of the Ministry of Justice, Dr Me'ir Gabay. [begin recording]

[Gabay] I would say that, beyond those frameworks already determined when we established topic headings for discussion, when we go into greater detail it is clear that there are subproblems which are disputed in regard to each issue and which must be overcome. There is no doubt that some of these problems, which we are now defining and classifying to make them clearer, will be brought up for final decision by the full ministerial committees that will be meeting soon in Alexandria. Therefore, we can see that perhaps the great advantage of the working committees is that, on the one hand, we are being forced to overcome some of the problems and on the other hand, we are overcoming some of the problems. We are also defining more precisely some of the points in dispute.

['Abadi] Could you detail which points caused difficulties?

[Gabay] It is not possible to go into great detail but, for example, if we refer to the problem of who is permitted to vote, who is permitted to be elected, then there may be a question of prisoners--prisoners who have been convicted of certain crimes--and the question is whether we are going to permit them to vote. For example, according to Jordanian law, anyone who has been sentenced to a period of a year in prison is not entitled to participate in elections. The question is: Will we also make this law applicable to the elections to the administrative authority? There are other examples which, given in the format of normal elections, may not have any special significance. However, given the format of elections of this sort, they could cause problems going beyond the normal framework. [end recording]

MILITARY GOVERNMENT DENIES AUTHORIZING LAND FOR DOTAN

TA102002 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 10 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Our correspondent on settlement affairs, Yig'al Goren, has learned that, in contrast to the publicity given Minister Ari'el Sharon's remark that work in Reyhan and Dotan is being carried out at full speed, no work has in fact been begun in the field. Furthermore, a senior source told our correspondent that the military government has not yet authorized use of the area intended for the Dotan settlement. This area, about 400 dunams southwest of Janin, is intended for a Gush Emunim nucleus which has for the last 2 years been living in a deserted police station south of Janin. Our correspondent points out that the preparations for the establishment of the Reyhan B settlement have not begun in the field and the program for the establishment of Reyhan C is still frozen. It appears that the territory intended for this foothold is not state-owned and there are parts of it which belong to Arabs from neighboring settlements.

AS-SADAT, BEGIN INTERVIEWED BY FRENCH TELEVISION

NC071830 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1650 GMT 7 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Paris, 7 September--French television tonight carried the interview which Jean-Marie Cavada, director of Channel 3, conducted with President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin during President as-Sadat's recent visit to Haifa.

This television interview is considered the first of its kind with President as-Sadat and Menahem Begin together. French television succeeded in recording this interview following contacts beginning over a year ago.

French television yesterday evening began carrying announcements on when the interview would be televised.

Question: Why do you agree to carrying on the delicate public dialog although the peace process is very slow and your respective political positions are delicate and difficult to live with? Why did you agree to publicizing the final talks?

As-Sadat: Not at all. The goal which Prime Minister Begin, President Carter and I planned together has been and still is a comprehensive settlement. Therefore, meetings on the ministerial level are held from time to time, as you see. They meet every 2 weeks or so, but from time to time I will certainly be meeting with my friend Prime Minister Begin, because we must fulfil our promise that there will be no war. We must fulfill our promise to have peace--a comprehensive peace in the Holy Lands.

Question to Menahem Begin: Is this your opinion?

Begin: My friend, it is not only President as-Sadat and I who should be satisfied. Any man of good will should derive satisfaction from what has happened in the past year since we signed the Camp David agreement. At Camp David we reached the agreement which we later signed in Washington. Let us review a little of what we have achieved during this year. We signed the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, which marks a turning point in the history of the Middle East. These two states have been in a state of war for 31 years. Five wars have actually taken place. They brought destruction, serious injuries and great tragedies to both sides.

Now, we stated in the peace treaty that the state of war is terminated and we will establish peace--and we did. The peace treaty is currently being implemented. We are now faithfully implementing it. Second, as a result of the Camp David agreement, we signed a common commitment regarding full autonomy for the Palestinian Arabs in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. The negotiations about autonomy started and are continuing. I think that the results are positive. All we need is some patience on the part of all observers.

Question to Begin: Mr Prime Minister, what will be the major difficulties in the peace negotiations with President Anwar as-Sadat in the future?

Begin: Well, I will not talk about difficulties because I am very optimistic and we are still dealing with all the existing problems. We will not mislead one another at all. We always tell one another that the questions we have reached agreement on have been agreed on in fact and we will implement them.

If we disagree, we pledge to follow matters up and to attempt to overcome the obstacles. But I do not believe that it is worth mentioning at this point the difficulties confronting us. Naturally there are difficulties facing us, but we hope to overcome them. This is the way to achieve good, positive results.

The same question was addressed to President as-Sadat.

The president said: Why? I say what Prime Minister Begin said. We have confronted difficulties before just as we have confronted differences before. We have overcome all these. There are no differences now. By God's will and by our determination we will overcome all of this.

Question: Mr President, can peace become epidemic and affect others, such as Jordan or Syria one day?

President as-Sadat: This is what, in fact, I see in the future. I have mentioned to your colleagues in Israeli television that I visited President al-Asad 48 hours before my visit to Jerusalem and attempted to persuade him but I do not know whether he did not understand or did not want to understand. However, the reality in the area, particularly after Camp David and the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, as you see now, is that everything is moving and everything is changing. Therefore, I will not be surprised at all at any moment that the Syrians will find a way. It has been reiterated that they have held contacts with our mutual friend and for specific reasons. I know nothing about this and he did not inform me about them.

President as-Sadat added: As you see, the Palestinians are running after the Americans to get them to begin a dialog. Well, anything can happen and this would not surprise me; but there is one fact I would like you to know. It is that Begin, Carter and I laid down a firm basis for a comprehensive settlement at Camp David and in the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. This settlement will be realized whether they like it or not.

Begin replied to the same question by saying: I would like the peace to be comprehensive. You know that I have personally invited President al-Asad to joint the peace process; and I have said in the Knesset many times: Come to Jerusalem as President as-Sadat did or, if you prefer, I will go to Damascus or you pick a neutral area. Begin added: I said the same thing to King Husayn. Naturally, neither As-Sadat nor I nor anybody else can persuade another person to attend or sit down at the negotiating table or join in the talks and discuss peace. This is a matter that is connected with their personal wishes and decision. The truth is that we have also invited them in writing to participate in the Camp David agreement and also in the joint letter that President as-Sadat and I had sent to President Carter. We have invited all the heads of states surrounding us and our neighbors to participate in the joint peace process and we have also invited representatives of the Palestinian Arabs. In the joint agreement, we invited them all and the invitation still stands. Why should we lose hope that they will join us one day? We will speak about peace and we shall achieve peace as well. In any case, this is what we wish to achieve with all our hearts.

Question to Begin: Have you, for example, conducted contacts with the Jordanian monarch, King Husayn?

Begin: No.

Question to As-Sadat: And you, Mr President?

President As-Sadat: No.

Question: If we were to compare your lives, Mr President and Mr Prime Minister, we would be surprised by the many things you have in common. For example, Mr President As-Sadat, you have waged the struggle and resisted the British and you have done likewise Mr Prime Minister. I would like to ask you: Do you believe that your lifestyles are the primary factors leading you to decide to reach a good understanding and a good atmosphere for the holding of negotiations?

Begin: Yes, I believe that we both have similarities in our life stories. President As-Sadat has written a number of books and I have done likewise. We have stood by our destiny and our decision that our nations must live in freedom and independence. When we met for the first time, I believe we sensed a common language during our meeting at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem as a result of our concern for the future and not for the complexes of the past, because a person must look to the future.

Question to Begin: Because of the past?

Begin: No, but for the future. The past is the past and everybody has written about it. Naturally, there are some painful things and this is extremely important. The past makes one stronger and gives one experience. However, when we met, we felt that we had a mission which we had to accomplish for the sake of our peoples' future.

We take interest in our security. We might die today or tomorrow, who knows, but nations live forever. This is what we have felt since that time. There have been difficult times and good times but there is a true strong relationship and an understanding and friendship between us. This is because we care for the future of our peoples. We want them to be secure, free, proud and developed, living together in human dignity and understanding. This is what we are living for. I would also like to say that instead of thinking of the past we had better pay attention to the future.

Cavada: President as-Sadat, do you hold the same view?

As-Sadat: I completely agree with what Prime Minister Begin has said. Let me also say that it has been very easy for us--rather, as you have said, for two strugglers--to perform what could truly be described as a miracle. After 30 years of hatred, bitterness and bloodshed, things have changed to friendship, tolerance and affection. I wonder if you saw the people in the streets of Haifa yesterday. I shall be indebted to these people until my dying day for the good feelings with which they received me. What we have achieved can be truly regarded as a miracle. We are two strugglers, and strugglers are always genuine whether in war, peace or in any field of life.

Cavada: Mr President, do you now feel isolated in the Arab world--not in your country, I believe, but in the Arab world and in the area?

As-Sadat: Absolutely not. I told your colleagues in Israeli television: Look at what is happening in Egypt and at what is happening in the Arab world around Egypt, including the so-called rejectionist camp, where everything is in disarray. In Egypt you will find--come and see for yourself--an island of love, friendship and democracy--an open country and a happy people who have hopes in the future and good neighborliness with all their neighbors. By their behavior they are daily expressing their desire for peace and neighborliness.

Cavada: For example, Mr President, when did you make the actual decision to hold contacts with the Israeli Government or Mr Begin? Exactly when did you decide that, and for what reason?

As-Sadat: Well, it happened that in the summer, or rather the fall, of 1977 I felt that it was the appropriate time. There is a proverb by Bernard Shaw which says: The people who get on in this world are the people who get up and look for the circumstances they want, and, if they don't find them, make them.

I read that in prison. Until the fall of 1977 I was trying to implement a policy which had been adopted 30 years ago and I was trying to make progress, revolutionary progress. Therefore, I began to think about the initiative. The first thing I thought about was to ask the Big Five to come and meet with us here in Jerusalem. Then I asked myself: Why should I run and hide behind the Big Five? Why shouldn't I go directly to my neighbors in Israel?

Cavada: Mr Prime Minister?

Begin: The first thing I knew was that President as-Sadat had made a speech in the Egyptian parliament and said that in order to save the life of one of my sons--meaning the soldiers of the Egyptian Army--and to prevent him from getting injured, I am ready to go to the ends of the earth, and I am ready to go to Jerusalem and speak in the Knesset. I think that this was the statement, and I remember it literally, as you can see. At that moment I decided to address an invitation to President as-Sadat: "We invite Your Excellency to come and visit Jerusalem, and we will receive you with cordiality and friendship. Of course the Knesset and its platform will be at the disposal of Your Excellency, and you can address the Knesset as you wish. Perhaps there are differences of opinion between us. We do not accept certain conditions. But you are entitled to come and speak to the Knesset and through the Knesset to the people."

Several days passed--it is a splendid history now. I sent an official request or, in fact, an official invitation on behalf of the government. President as-Sadat appeared at the airport in Israel. It was undoubtedly a great momentous event which we all still remember. We were very happy about this visit.

President as-Sadat saw the people in Jerusalem. There have been many developments since that time. President as-Sadat again was in Beersheba and Haifa, as he has told you. I have responded to As-Sadat's invitation to visit Cairo, Alexandria and Ismailia.

I was received with all the manifestations of hospitality and cordiality by the people. I will not forget the people of Egypt who gathered in the streets by their thousands waving and cheering: "No more wars." This was the slogan since we made the pledge to each other in Jerusalem: "No more wars." This is the slogan which the Israeli people and the Egyptian people shout now.

The peace which we signed and concluded is, of course, peace between two states. It was signed by two governments. It was signed by As-Sadat and me and witnessed by President Carter, but it is a fact that it is a peace not only between leaders and governments but peace between nations themselves. This is the most splendid thing in this peace phenomenon.

Mr President, I have two questions: First, was it not difficult for you and for Begin, in your capacity as two great nationalist leaders, to have the Americans assist you in achieving peace?

As-Sadat: Let me tell you this: When the relations between Egypt and the United States were broken off and when I strongly attacked the U.S. policy, I used always to say that the United States is the only partner which holds the trump cards in this game. Why? For a very simple reason; namely, that the years of hatred, the four wars, the acts of violations, violence and bitterness and the like had created a psychological problem on both sides, here in Israel and in Egypt. We needed someone to trust, we needed someone to come and help us create trust. This is what really happened. As Begin has told you, he visited me in Ismailia, Cairo and Alexandria. I visited him in Jerusalem and here in Haifa. We will continue this exchange of visits in the future. Very well. The U.S. role is very necessary. However, as I said yesterday about the question of the UN forces and the Soviet stand regarding this, we, Begin and I, decided yesterday and the day before to let this question remain in our hands for the time being and to reach a temporary agreement until we sit together with our friends. In the United States the matter also needed the creation of trust and of breaking the barriers. We thank God that this has happened. We can sit together, Prime Minister Begin and I, now here or in Egypt and discuss everything, as we did during the last few days.

Question: Mr Prime Minister, I believe you have the same idea. I would like to add to this my second question: Do you believe that the Soviet Union has played a negative or a positive role in the area?

Begin: I will also say something about the United States. I can say that we, President as-Sadat and I, believe in the positive role which the United States has played in the process for achieving a peace treaty between Egypt and [illegible] and the Camp David agreement. President as-Sadat has stated several times--I agree with him--that President Carter has earnestly worked for achieving this goal. I believe that we both believe that the United States has played a positive role in the world. You are aware that the Free World is shrinking. Look what happened in several African states. Look what happened in Ethiopia, Angola and Mozambique and recently in Afghanistan and in other areas in the world. Freedom must be preserved. We do not want to live under the policy of patronage. The United States is a superpower but it believes in liberty. We greatly appreciate that.

With regard to the Soviet Union, it has, indeed, consistently played a negative role in the Middle East. If you take a look at the weapons dispersed in the Middle East--in Iran, Syria and Libya--there are no men to use and repair these weapons. All of these sophisticated weapons are being supplied to these states by the Soviet Union, but not out of love for peace; on the contrary, the Soviet Union is doing this to hasten the outbreak of war and bloodshed. I think, therefore, that we can positively appreciate the role of President Carter and the United States. But as far as the Soviet Union is concerned, its role has been completely negative. You know that they do not want to approve the peace treaty. They told the Americans: If you present the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty for endorsement at the UN Security Council, we will use our veto right. Imagine, they want to use the veto against the peace treaty. Isn't this amazing? Normally there is an objection to acts of war and not to peace. There was a threat by a big power to say no. Therefore, this is considered a very negative role compared to the role of the United States.

Cavada: I saw that you were nodding your head. I think you are of the same opinion.

As-Sadat: I can add two points. The first is that I am extremely happy. I agree with what Prime Minister Begin has said. Let me add that I am very happy that the United States assumed the role of peacemaker instead of the role of policeman, which it played in Vietnam. This is the first point. The second point is that the United States, as a big power, has become a peacemaker now.

Let me tell you that the Soviet Union in 1972 planned to prepare a meeting between me and Mrs Meir in Tashkent. I wonder whether what we signed together at Camp David would have been the attitude of the Soviet Union in such a case? Would it have used the veto, as it is threatening to do now? Hypocrisy!

Begin: I would like to say...

Cavada: Do you know this?

Begin: Yes, of course. It is a well-known fact. I would like to say that neither As-Sadat nor I want anybody to play the role of policeman in the world. But we do not want to see the Soviet Union as the jailor of the world.

Cavada: Mr. President, Mr. Prime Minister, there are two other questions. First, Mr. Prime Minister, with regard to the Palestinians, don't you think that apart from the diplomatic problem and the defense problem, which is considered very important, in retrospect the PLO is using the same methods which you had to use when you were fighting the British here?

Begin: No. What they are doing is tantamount to a violation of sacred things. I would like to say that there is no room for comparison with what we were fighting for. Let me ask you. We were fighting to save a nation. You know that in those days the Germans under the Nazi regime liquidated millions of our people, men, women and children. This was the promised national homeland for the Jewish people under the mandate. We had to fight to save our people.

What does this organization called the PLO do? They say they want to remove Israel from existence. This means they want to liquidate a nation. We have never planned to attack any civilian. We used to enter battles against the British Army. We were a few fighting many, and often with big sacrifices on both sides. As you know, we have never planned to attack civilians. What are the PLO men doing? They always attack civilians--only civilians. They kill women and children. Therefore there must not be any aspect that is open for comparison.

Naturally we want a solution to the problem of our Palestinian Arab neighbors. We are now discussing this problem in a realistic way. There is the Camp David agreement which President As-Sadat and I have signed. It is a great and most positive agreement. The U.S. President signed the agreement as a witness. We find in Camp David a solution. I will sincerely continue to implement the two agreements. I intend to grant full autonomy to our Palestinian Arab neighbors in Judea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip. We had signed the treaty to live together in peace and dignity. This will give us continuity and will change the whole situation. Therefore, we have hope in the negotiations. Each of the two sides has an excellent qualified negotiating team to negotiate this question. We therefore have great hope in relation to this question also.

Cavada: Mr. President?

As-Sadat: Well, let me tell you this. I believe that we have achieved in Camp David something that is in the interest of the Palestinians. We have achieved what it was not possible to achieve before. An excellent example of this is what I saw in Haifa in the last 2 days. This was the coexistence between the Arabs and Jews here in this part of Israel. I agree with the Israeli prime minister that through the Camp David agreements the Palestinians have achieved more than they intended to achieve by seeking with the United States to make some amendments or issue a new resolution to replace Resolution 242.

Cavada: Mr. President, regarding the last question, do you believe that your life is in danger as a result of the policy or the peace you have chosen to achieve?

As-Sadat: Well, I said before, I am a believer and no man can deprive me of one moment of my life. If God does not want or if I am not paralyzed, they can do nothing.

Question: Mr. Prime Minister, you are a guest here. Another question in the same vein: Do you believe it is a matter of luck or strength that you play the peace role better than other great men in your country, for instance better than Ben-Gurion or Golda Meir?

Begin: No, I did not say that. The two are dead and I have a profound respect for what they did for our people. All governments in Israel and all prime ministers want peace. I am the sixth prime minister. There were five before me, four of whom are dead, and I wish a long life for the fifth. They all wanted peace. One wondered how it was possible to bring the parties together. President as-Sadat decided 2 years ago to come to Jerusalem. We extended our hand for 31 years but they rejected it. Naturally their acceptance would change the situation.

I believe that any prime minister in my place would have done what I am doing now. My attempts have been the result of long experience in life. I have done this for my people. We have lost a great many men, women and children in one generation. Our nation lost 6 million people. It was a great tragedy. They included 1 and a half million children. During the five wars we lost 14,000 of our best men. Naturally both sides lost in the war and the whole matter is very sad. You must have seen our wounded men in Al-'Arish and the Egyptian and Israeli disabled soldiers whose condition is deplorable. It was a very moving scene. When we both saw that we told one another that it was an unprecedented sight in the history of nations. Five wars and great sacrifices and sadness. The fighters meet and embrace one another and once again we raise the slogan "No more war." Therefore I believe that we will come to the conclusion that we want no more wars.

Cavada: In concluding this interview, what is the message of peace which the peoples of Europe must understand? I ask myself. I saw you together, men facing the events and shaking hands on many occasions. Now I ask myself: What should the peoples of Europe understand if peace is to begin materializing? Now, at this moment, if people see you shaking hands again in front of the television cameras, what does this mean for the future?

As-Sadat: It means that we have pledged to carry out our sacred mission. With regard to the last question, which you addressed to my friend Menahem, he was very humble. I think--let me tell you this very frankly--the man enjoys a high degree of courage, and we wish him to live until he is 120 years old, as he always tells me. He will leave his mark not only on Israel's history but also on the history of the whole world as a peacemaker and struggler. Whoever has this insight--as I told you, quoting Bernard Shaw--is ready to change anything.

Begin: We always shake hands. What is the question, then?

Cavada: Perhaps you want to shake hands in front of the flags?

Begin: We always shake hands.

Cavada: I would like, Mr President and Mr Prime Minister, to express to you the profound gratitude of the television, the people, and the audience who followed this dialog--the joint dialog which you have carried out before the camera for the first time. Thank you very much.

FURTHER REPORT ON WEIZMAN REMARKS BEFORE U.S. VISIT

TA101259 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 10 Sep 79 TA

[Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman interviewed on departure from Ben-Gurion Airport on 10 September by Jerusalem radio correspondent Shim'on Ayalon--recorded]

[Text] In a few hours, Defense Minister Weizman begins his talks in Washington with Pentagon officials. Weizman will be in Washington for 10 days, at the end of which he will join Egypt's defense minister, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, for a chat with U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown about a peace force for the Sinai. Weizman left on the midnight flight to the United States and at Ben-Gurion Airport he said that one of his goals is to see that Israel's Air Force is properly equipped through the 1990's. Shim'on Ayalon reports. [begin recording]

[Ayalon] The answer to Israel's defense needs through the end of the decade might be in straight U.S. supplied material, coproduction of some items, such as the F-16 and F-18 warplanes or even the production of Israel's own new fighter, but one still based on U.S. technology and possibly with an engine made under U.S. license. Weizman said the last 30 years have seen a development of the defense industry, with U.S. backing, rise beyond what was ever expected. This relationship, he said, hopefully will widen. I asked Mr Weizman about reports that unless the Israeli aerospace industry gets a large proportion of the work to be done on the new generation of warplanes, it would collapse.

[Weizman] Let the industry not worry. The industry has developed in the last 25 years, with the offices of the Defense Ministry, with the planning of the Defense Ministry, with pressure of the Defense Ministry, with the control of the Defense Ministry, and I hope this will not reach a state with the censorship of the Defense Ministry.

[Ayalon] What about Washington's criticism of the use that Israel has been making of U.S. war materiel against the terrorists in Lebanon?

[Weizman] I shall explain to my American colleagues and friends that, when you have a neighboring country that harbors militant forces that are extremely active against you and that neighboring country, which happens to be Lebanon, cannot, doesn't want, or will not do anything about it, I would emphasize the point that you must take matters in hand. Obviously, in as understandable a manner as possible, and I shall point out that after the drastic measures that unfortunately we had to take 3 weeks ago, we have been experiencing, I would say, almost quiet in the north, except a skirmish here and a skirmish there.

[Ayalon] With the American supply of arms to Egypt, how likely is it that there will be some cooperation here, an interchanging of weapons and systems?

[Weizman] Well, I don't know about interchanging, but this will exist, I suppose. I don't know whether there will be an exchange of spare parts between the Egyptian Air Force and the Israeli Air Force. It's not a bad idea, but definitely a few items of equipment we'll see in the very near future in Egypt and I would ask myself what I would rather see in Egypt: American equipment or Russian. I think that the answer is very obvious.

[Ayalon] Mr Weizman said that on some issues Jerusalem and Cairo agree, whereas Jerusalem and Washington don't see eye to eye. He believes that there will not be a deep rift between Israel and the United States, problems--yes, but problems which can be overcome. Shim'on Ayalon, Tel Aviv. [end recording]

DAYAN COMMENTS AFTER MEETING WITH SCHMIDT, GENSCHER REPORTED

TA101950 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Sep 79 TA

[Text] In Bonn, Israel's Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has ended his talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher. After meeting Genscher, Dayan said that there was no crisis in relations between the two countries.

[Dayan--begin recording] I do believe that during this meeting and discussion we have removed some of the old obstacles and the impression that was created by the press and other means of the media about a deep crisis between Germany and Israel. [end recording]

And to sum up what went on in Bonn today, our reporter there Alfred Schroeder:

[Schroeder--begin recording] There is agreement here in Bonn that the differences of opinion between Bonn and Jerusalem are not off the table entirely, but they are by far not as dramatic as they appeared.

Bonn diplomats stated that there was not the expectation that agreement could be reached on all differences of opinion. But, obviously, some progress was made as a communique issued after the talks said they had been good, worthwhile and very constructive.

Both sides explained that a decision was reached whereby Mr Genscher assured Mr Dayan that Bonn would support all efforts toward a comprehensive, just and lasting peace. It was stressed that Mr Genscher used the same arguments in his talks with his colleague from Israel as he had used during his visit to seven Arab nations in the past few months.

Mr Dayan expressed concern that Bonn departed from its balanced Middle East policy and moved closer to the Arab side. Mr Genscher assured his colleague that his country could rely on the Germans but, he added, that unpleasant realities must also be discussed among friends.

Sources here said Mr Genscher had pleaded for Palestinian self-determination and referred to European Community criticism of the Israeli settlement policy and the military raids on southern Lebanon.

In his talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Mr Dayan also raised the question of Mr Schmidt's postponed visit to Israel. Mr Schmidt had said earlier it would only be useful if it was accepted as a contribution to secure peace in the Middle East.

Observers here agreed that Mr Dayan presented his government's criticism in a diplomatic manner, but in the hard way of arguing he's known for. But there is agreement that he was not interested in worsening German-Israeli relations. As he said before the talks with Germany, Germany was not pursuing a policy directed against Israel. [end recording]

ENERGY MINISTER DEPARTS FOR UK; COAL DEAL REPORTED

TA101942 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Israel's Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i is in Britain where he is expected to sign an agreement for the supply of coal with the National Coal Board. With the background of this visit, Shim'on Ayalon:

The initial contract calls for 250,000 tons of British coal to be supplied annually. Exact details have not been settled, according to the energy minister, and neither has the final price, which will be somewhere in the region of $32 to $36 a ton.

Representatives of the British National Coal Board were in Israel last week to initial the contract and Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i was scheduled to go to Britain to work out the final details and actually sign the contract.

Minister Moda'i did leave for Britain yesterday, but the director general of his ministry said the visit has nothing to do with coal, explaining that the minister went on a lecture trip.

The coal should start arriving in about a year's time. If all goes well, Israel is very interested in greatly increasing the amount purchased from British mines.

Australia and South Africa will also supply coal for the Hadera power station, which is currently under construction. Australia will supply about 1 and 1/2 million tons annually, while South Africa will export to Israel 1 million tons a year. There is also the possibility that coal may be imported from Poland.

Minister Moda'i was recently in South Africa. He stopped over there on his way to wind up a coal deal in Australia. In South Africa, he was shown around the (Sasol) plant, which produces liquid fuel from coal, and he visited the Transvaal site of a possible joint Israeli-South African exploration project.

FOUR KNESSET MEMBERS, RAKAH SPOKESMAN LEAVE FOR HUNGARY

TA100955 Tel Aviv MAR'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Sep 79 p 4 TA

[Text] A delegation left Israel for Hungary yesterday. The delegation includes Knesset members Me'ir Pa'il (Shelli), MK Haya Grossman (MAPAM), Shulamit Aloni (Citizens Rights Movement), MK Charlie Biton (HADASH) as well as RAKAH's spokesman 'Uzi Burstein and the chairman of the village council of (Ba'na), Hanna Ibrahim.

The delegation will return to Israel next Tuesday.

MK Me'ir Pa'il said he hopes that the visit will contribute to improving Israel's relations with Hungary and perhaps also with the entire Eastern bloc.

HA'ARETZ ON WEIZMAN ACCOUNT TO CABINET ON SINAI WITHDRAWAL

TA100815 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 10 Sep 79 pp 1, 2 TA

[By 'Uzi Benziman]

[Excerpt] The joint Israeli-Egyptian supervisory arrangements concerning the Sinai region of withdrawal are very limited and for the time being they will apply only to the buffer zones and not to the demilitarized and limited-forces zones. This emerges from Minister Weizman's review in the Cabinet yesterday.

It transpires from Weizman's remarks that the Egyptians have now agreed to support Israel's demand for the United States to set up a multinational force instead of the UN Emergency Force. They have also agreed to introduce joint Israeli-Egyptian supervision procedures in the buffer zones only. HA'ARETZ correspondent explains that the buffer zones were determined in accordance with the military annex of the peace treaty in certain areas in the Sinai. Some of these zones are temporary and the United Nations was assigned to serve there as a barrier between the armies of the two countries for limited periods of time.

For the time being Egypt does not consent to joint arrangements in Regions A and B in the Sinai. Region A is the area near the Suez Canal where the Egyptians are allowed to keep one division. Region B is the limited-forces zone closer to Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line [than to the Suez Canal], where Egypt is allowed to keep a relatively small and limited number of troops. It is apparently in Israel's interest to insure supervision over activity in Region A, where Egypt maintains most of the military force it is allowed to keep in the Sinai.

Weizman reported to the Cabinet that, since the multinational force has not been set up yet, the manner in which the supervision over Regions A and B will be conducted cannot yet be decided. [paragraph continues]

These issues will be discussed in Washington, in the meetings Defense Minister Weizman and Foreign Minister Dayan will hold with Secretary of State Vance and Egypt's Defense Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali. It is agreed between Israel and Egypt to demand that Washington fulfil its commitment to establish the multinational force.

It has also been reported in the Cabinet that, among other things, normalization in the Santa Katerina area will be demonstrated by leaving the Israeli early-warning installation where it is, operating the airfield on a civilian basis and allowing Israeli tourists to visit the site. It is not yet clear if such visits will require Egyptian entry permits.

HEBRON PLO SUPPORTER INTERVIEWED ON MEETING WITH DAYAN

TA071727 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1505 GMT 7 Sep 79 TA

[Text] The meeting between Foreign Minister Dayan and Dr Ahmad Hamdi Natsha from Hebron is still causing repercussions. Dr Natsha became known 3 years ago when he was deported to Lebanon for membership in a hostile organization and incitement. Last year he was allowed to return and any political activity was forbidden. Gad Levi met Dr Natsha in his clinic in Hebron to hear the views of a member of the PLO's central institutions. [begin recording]

[Natsha--in English] I am a member of the Palestinian National Council and I agree on the main political lines of the PLO, but I repeat that I am not mandated to discuss the political lines or any political problem with any official personalities in Israel.

[Levi] He added that in his meeting with Dayan he came mainly to answer questions. Dr Natsha is not prepared to disclose much--most of the questions were academic, such as: How do you view the future Arab-Jewish cooperation? Dr Natsha says he told the minister that peace cannot prevail unless two conditions are fulfilled: The right to self-determination and the establishment of a Palestinian state in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. Yes, he said: In the Gaza Strip and the West Bank: these borders are after all the focus of the problem.

Is Dr Natsha talking in the name of the PLO's mainstream, which has stopped demanding a greater Palestine?

[Natsha--in English] Well, as I said, I don't represent anybody in this meeting, but I can say that this goes with the general policies of the PLO, and it was in the decisions of the latest meeting of the Palestinian National Council, in the 14th one in Damascus.

[Levi--translates and continues] Experts clarify that the formulation of this decision only deals with the rights of such a small Palestinian state, but not its commitments toward its neighbors. Dr Natsha himself says he does not remember the words of the decision, but it is clear to him that it means the division of the country.

And on to another critical matter: Israel is not prepared to put up with the Palestinian charter; some of its key clauses call for the annihilation of Israel as an independent country and perhaps also the citizens of Israel. Why is this not canceled if it is no longer advocated?

[Natsha--in English] It is very evident that if we want to be pragmatic and realistic, we should take the latest position of the PLO. We should look on the problems in a dynamic way and not in a dogmatic way. I think every liberation movement develops in a very dynamic way and this is applied to the Palestinian liberation movement.

[Levi] And, if we accept the new formulations and such a Palestinian state is set up--will it not threaten Israel? On the contrary, he says, it will be the weak part in face of the strong Israel.

[Natsha--in English] We think and we believe it that our security will be more threatened than the security of Israel because our state will be all the time threatened with being reoccupied by a big military force such as Israel.

[Levi] And now, to As-Sadat's visit: In Dr Natsha's opinion Egypt is even more hateful than Israel. He is not impressed by the fact that As-Sadat has for 2 years adhered to a comprehensive settlement that will include the Palestinians and he consistently rejects a separate peace with Israel.

[Natsha--in English] As I told Mr Dayan, neither we nor anybody in the occupied territories believe a word of what Mr as-Sadat or the Egyptian representatives say. You can ask the people in the street, they will tell you in Arabic "Ba'a," which means, that he sold it.

[Levi] The two words--Camp David [in English]--are viewed by Dr Natsha as the worst profanity in every aspect. So, for example, he says: We reject autonomy along the Camp David lines. This implies that it is not the self-administration idea as an interim stage that is rejected, but rather its present Camp David formulation.

Finally, to a question that is currently hovering in the air: Is is possible that the PLO will recognize Israel and under what conditions? Is it possible that the PLO will declare that it recognizes our borders and will stop its terrorism?

Dr Natsha says that he has never heard proposals for mutual recognition such as the Yariv-Shemtov formula [drawn under the previous government]. The names do not ring a bell with him, but the proposal, in itself, requires serious consideration.

[Natsha--in English] Well, this could be discussed thoroughly and seriously by the legitimate representatives of the Palestinians, that's to say the PLO, and I am sure they will take the appropriate and correct decision. [end recording]

FORMER JORDANIAN MINISTER ON VIEW OF NEGOTIATIONS

TA071034 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 7 Sep 79 p 5 (Sabbath Supplement) TA

[Interview with former Jordanian Defense Minister Anwar an-Nusaybah by Rafa'el Bashan--time and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] For some reason I have the impression that today, as opposed to other days, you are not prepared to express your views openly because you fear that the PLO might harm you physically?

[Answer] Never, do you hear, never have I received even the hint of a threat from the PLO, even when I publicly expressed views which were fundamentally opposed to their views.

[Question] There are those who say that there are important notables in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza who would want to merge into the peace process but do not do so because they fear that the PLO will simply annihilate them. Is this true?

[Answer] These remarks are without foundation. It is undoubtedly clear that if the Arab residents of the conquered territories refuse to hear about the autonomy, they are not doing so out of fear of the PLO but because this plan contains no substantive element that will bring about a solution of the main problem--the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

[Question] Do you believe that there is a reasonable chance that in the foreseeable future Jordan will agree to join the autonomy negotiations?

[Answer] No. Whoever thinks so is deluding himself. I can see no such possibility. This is, of course, my personal opinion.

[Question] Don't you believe that by taking this approach Jordan is missing a great opportunity to participate in the peace process, which at this time, with President as-Sadat's visit to Haifa, has gained renewed momentum?

[Answer] Look, there is no way that Jordan will sit at the negotiating table with Israel before the implementation of Resolution 242. In my opinion, before that there is nothing to talk about.

[Question] Many interpretations have been given to Resolution 242. Which of them are you referring to?

[Answer] I am referring to the original and correct interpretation of the resolution which has been endorsed by the international community, with the exception of the State of Israel. That is to say: Withdrawal from all territories conquered by you in the Six Day War. This is also Jordan's view, and I believe that it will not agree to anything less.

[Question] In that case, on what basis did President as-Sadat hint at his joint press conference that another Arab country would probably join the autonomy negotiations by the end of the year--with everybody understanding that this referred to Jordan, and with the press reporting that he even sounded optimistic?

[Answer] I do not know what sources of information President as-Sadat has on this issue. As far as I know, there is no chance of Jordan participating in the autonomy negotiations according to the formulas developed and the agreements signed at the Camp David conference.

AL-QUDS NOTES ARAB 'HYPOCRISY' ON PALESTINIAN STATE

JN081436 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 5 Sep 79 pp 1, 7 JN

[Commentary: "Political Hypocrisy"]

[Excerpts] President Jimmy Carter has made a statement to American newspaper editors, saying that none of the Arab leaders he has met since his assumption of office have raised the question of the "Palestinian state." President Carter added that the Arab leaders say one thing in public and another thing in secret.

Saying one thing in public and another in secret is a chronic disease, from which we have suffered greatly throughout our thorny national march. [paragraph continues]

Some people call this kind of tactics in political action "local consumption." However, it is actually a form of "national hypocrisy" or some sort of "flattery." We once thought that we had transcended these tactics in our Arab world and had risen to the level of faith in the people, understanding the need to be frank with them and to avoid concealing anything from them that they should know. After all, in the final analysis, it is the people who are involved and who are affected by the consequences.

Arab leaders, whether rightists or leftists, are afraid of the Palestinian state. The rightists are afraid of it because it could turn out to become a leftist base and both fear that it might drag them into a war they do not want. If this is their position, why don't they say so, instead of causing us to chase illusions and wishful thinking? Do they even have the courage to answer President Carter?

WEST BANK FIGURES SUPPORT JORDAN-PLO CONFEDERATION

TA102120 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2100 GMT 10 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Bethlehem, 10 Sep--Supporters of Jordan in Judaea and Samaria will wholeheartedly support the plan for a Jordan-PLO confederation which will comprise both banks of the Jordan River if King Husayn indeed submits such a proposal as a solution to the Palestinian problem.

Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj told the ITIM correspondent in Judaea and Samaria this evening that the confederation plan was a practical and realistic solution for the establishment of a joint Palestinian-Jordanian state on both banks of the Jordan River. The mayor added that such a solution would be to the benefit of both the Palestinian and Jordanian peoples. "I was one of the first people to propose such a plan about 10 years ago, and I still regard it as being the solution," the mayor explained.

Frayj expressed his happiness over the "fraternal understanding," as he termed it, prevailing between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat.

Ilyas Frayj rejected the autonomy plan and announced that if it is indeed implemented, he would head the people opposing it throughout Judaea and Samaria.

SECURITY FORCES UNCOVER TERRORIST CELLS IN GAZA STRIP

TA071320 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 7 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Not long ago the security services uncovered several terrorist cells in the Gaza Strip. Seventy suspects were arrested and the IDF spokesman says that further arrests are expected. In the northern part of the strip and in Rafah a cell of the As-Sa'iqah terrorist organization was discovered. Its members have admitted being responsible for two strikes. Seven bombs, including two ready for use, were found in their possession. The members of the cell in the town of Gaza were from the Fatah organization and its members have admitted that they made the attack on the discount bank in the town about 2 weeks ago. Their arrest prevented two other serious attacks. Another terrorist organization was uncovered in Khan Yunus and its members were also in Fatah. They planned murders and attacks in the region. Another cell of George Habash's people's front was also uncovered before its members managed to act.

SHARIA'TMADARI VIEWS KORDESTAN EVENTS, OTHER PROBLEMS

LD100913 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 3 Sep 79 p 12 LD

[Unattributed report on 2 September Tehran news conference given by Ayatollah Sharia'tmadari]

[Excerpts] At a press conference held at his home in Tehran yesterday His Great Eminence Ayatollah Shari'atmadari gave his views on the various problems facing the country.

First, Rasul Mehraban of the Iran Party, who also writes for the National Front newspaper, asked Ayatollah Shari'atmadari about the sending of National Front officials to conduct investigations and discussions in Kordestan.

Ayatollah Shari'atmadari replied:

First, a good plan must be prepared so that good will can be created and talks can take place. This course should also be followed by other powers in the land. Otherwise, once war breaks out between the two sides there can be no going and talking. The other side must accept this, too. Things must be so arranged as to be in accord with peace. They [the mission from the National Front] should go and see what they [the Kurdish rebels] say. At present certain authorities are saying things which cannot be tolerated.

I propose that the two sides call for an armistice and then sit down and talk. Islam decrees that so long as peace is possible, war should not be discussed and conditions for peace must be facilitated. In all operations of war when there is talk of a cease-fire, the region in question must be calm so that talks may be held.

The REUTER correspondent asked: "There are many rumors concerning the Kordestan incidents. Could they be repeated in Azarbayjan?"

Ayatollah Shari'atmadari:

"It is said that the Soviets wish to strengthen our Kurdish people because Iran supports the Afghan people [against their government], but of course this is all talk and rumor. They also say that Iraq is involved, although both these governments claim that they do not interfere in Iran's affairs. They must know that war is no cure for pain. The Koran says that Muslims are brothers; there must be peace between brothers. A little while ago a foreign newsman asked me for a message of peace on the occasion of their festival. My message was based on a Persian proverb: "Sweet talk does not sweeten the breath." The leaders of our country should not speak of peace while their actions lead to repetition of war.

The first and second world wars proved that war is to the detriment of all, whether victor or vanquished. Now the Kurds in positions of responsibility in Kordestan or Tehran should not do anything which might lead to war, which would have unforeseeable consequences.

War must be prevented; I warn you now that if nothing is done in the case of Kordestan, subsequent regrets will be of no avail. Of course, the time for war is when they want to sever a region from Iran. Perhaps this is not the case now; they are merely obliged to seek help where they can. So long as the way to peace is open there should be no war.

Certain people imagine that they must display their strength, but a man does not speak of strength when dealing with his children. At this point, Dr Enayat asked a question on press freedom. In reply, Ayatollah Shari'atmadari said:

On the one hand they say that the publications which have been closed down have connections with America, and then we hear that Iran wants to buy oil and arms from America. The people do not yet know whether America is our friend or foe.

Instead of looking at ourselves, we look abroad. The press should look to its religious and political duties and make the news available to the people with nothing taken away from it, many people do not understand the essentials of social affairs. Publications which are not injurious and do not corrupt and are even entertaining should continue to operate and be printed.

Mr Rostamkhani asked for the ayatollah's views on the parties. The ayatollah replied:

Man must have some aim in society. Every group or party must have an aim. The world to come is a goal which it is not for the ignorant to decide, but sometimes certain people do things and find fault, saying that so and so is a counterrevolutionary, while they themselves are counterrevolutionaries. Revolution means a progression from darkness to freedom and light. A counterrevolutionary is one who cannot accept the views of others.

The BAMDAD correspondent asked about the state of government finances and how much there is in the various funds to which the people have contributed.

His eminence the ayatollah replied:

Mr Nazih, the head of the oil company, said that we have saved 7 billion dollars. We now need revolutionary patience for projects to be implemented.

The UNITED PRESS correspondent asked about the blockade denying food to Mahabad.

His eminence the ayatollah replied:

"I do not think that this is true, since even in the war in which Hazrat-e Ali captured the Euphrates he allowed Mu-awiyeh to go out and get water."

The ETTELA'AT correspondent asked a question about the executions taking place in Kordestan and wanted to know whether summary executions fall within the scope of the Shar' [Islamic religious law].

After a silence, his eminence the ayatollah said:

There are laws which pertain to executions, and they must certainly be observed.

TEHRAN DEVOTES SPECIAL PROGRAMS TO REMEMBRANCE OF TALEQANI

LD101306 [Editorial Report LD] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 0820 GMT on 10 September carries a recorded correspondent's report from Tehran University. Against intense background noise and chanting, the correspondent says: "Dear listeners, while expressing my own condolences on the death of Ayatollah Taleqani, I must tell you that millions of Tehran citizens have gathered at the University of Tehran today, all of them weeping."

The correspondent then speaks to some of those who have gathered at the university to mourn the death of Ayatollah Taleqani. All those interviewed display great emotion and praise Taleqani. The report ends at 0827 GMT and is followed by reading from the Koran.

At 0930 GMT, the radio devotes it usual news bulletin to the death of Ayatollah Taleqani. The special report begins with a recording of one of the speeches made by Ayatollah Taleqani. This is followed by a 3-minute unattributed talk on Taleqani's life and political activities. The announcer then reads the statements issued by various religious and governmental sources lamenting Taleqani's death. Among the messages read by the announcer are those by Ayatollah Khomeyni, Prime Minister Bazargan, the Revolution Council, Ayatollah Golpayegani, Ayatollah Shari'atmadari and the armed forces. The radio fails to mention any message from Ayatollah Khalkhali, currently Khomeyni's envoy to Kordestan.

Also included in the condolence messages read by the announcer are those of the Iranian Jewish and Zoroastrian communities, and messages from the Afghan Islamic Ra'd Party, the PLO office in Tehran and various other groups and parties in Iran, including the National Front, but not the Tudeh Party. All the messages express deep sorrow and praise Ayatollah Taleqani. There is also a message of condolences from the Corps of Revolution Guards stationed in Mahabad, which includes an expression of sorrow on behalf of the Kurds on the death of Ayatollah Taleqani.

The news bulletin ends at 1113 GMT, after which the radio begins a reading from the Koran. This is followed by marches and funeral music.

Memorial Service Rescheduled

LD101742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A few minutes ago, the following announcement was issued by the prime minister's office:

In His exalted name. It was previously announced that the council of ministers would hold a memorial meeting for the great teacher of the Koran, the ever-remembered valiant struggler, Ayatollah Taleqani, on Tuesday at 0900 at the mosque and on the lawn of the University of Tehran. However, due to the postponement of the burial ceremonies and in order to organize all programs with the arrangements of the family of the decreased, we now wish to announce that the memorial meeting will be held at 1700 on Tuesday at the same location.

[Signed] The prime minister's office.

Regular Radio Programming Discontinued

LD101744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, due to the sudden death of valiant struggler Ayatollah Taleqani, which has made the entire Islamic world mourn, and following the announcement of the Islamic Revolution Council and the government declaring 3 days of mourning, in order to show our respect for this great man of Islamic history, we will discontinue our normal programming during this period. During the next 3 days in order to glorify the memory of His Excellency Ayatollah Seyyed Mahmud Taleqani, we will broadcast some of his lessons in our special programs selected for the valiant Islamic nation of Iran.

[Signed] Sadeq Qotbzadeh, director of Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Bazargan Warns Leftists

ID102028 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Interview with Iranian Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan given to unidentified Tehran radio correspondent on 10 September; place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] While expressing my condolences to you, could you please tell us when you heard of the sudden death of His Excellency Ayatollah Taleqani?

[Answer] In the name of God, the most compassionate, the most merciful. I wish to express my condolences to the Iranian nation and to the Islamic and freedom-loving people of the world on the occasion of this great loss and sad event. This gathering and the profound sorrow which is apparent on all the faces, eyes and lips is a testimony and a response to the whole lifetime of truth-seeking, justice-loving struggles of the late Haj Mahmud Taleqani. He inherited these struggles from his illustrious father, the late Seyyed Abul-Hasan Taleqani. He began them in this country at the time of Reza Shah and ceaselessly continued them during the height of tyranny, oppression and suppression until, as he had foreseen, he brought it to the present stage. Alas, that his life did not last long enough and he could not lead the movement to its final stage, but his services, his instructions and his efforts which led the nation in the past will lead the nation at the present time. Also, the late Taleqani was the person who made the Koran respectable in his commentary of the country to the nation and to the intellectuals, to the learned and to the community of Muslims and to all. His commentaries and translations of the Korean were inspired by intelligence and understanding and his extractions from the Koran showed the duty of the people and their responsibility for struggle and for revolution. It was fortunate that during the last stages of the struggle, his struggles were combined and harmonized with the leadership of the great source of imitation and the illustrious leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, His Great Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni, who probably experienced the greatest grief this morning when he heard the news.

The late Taleqani to the last moment of his life last night was busy leading and administering the leadership and revolutionary and political affairs. At midnight, after some political and diplomatic discussions which lasted for 3 hours, he had dinner which he ate quite happily although he refrained from eating too much so that it would not cause him heaviness. He suddenly felt some pain in his chest. His daughter-in-law and her father [name indistinct] and his daughter were present. They immediately informed us and we all arrived from different quarters, including Mr Sabbaghian and others. We later made arrangements for his body to be removed. After that, I returned home to go to my office and, as is my daily habit, I opened the Koran at the place where I had reached earlier and which I wanted to read. I saw the following verses which clearly seemed to be the summons and the invitation which God had made to Taleqani.

Gardens of eternity, whose doors will ever be open to them--this means that the door of paradise has been made open to him. The verse continues: Therein will they recline at ease; therein they can call at leisure for fruit in abundance and delicious drink; and beside them will be chaste women restraining their glances, companions of equal age. Such is the promise that God has given to him and to all the martyrs and to all the strugglers and his companions and his followers. Truly such will be our bounty to you, it will never fail--this verse relates the gifts and the sustenance that God has provided for all those who tread his path and for all the strugglers in the path of God.

On the other hand, the Koran promises: Yea, such; but for the wrongdoers will be an evil place of final return--meaning for the aggressors, for the evildoers who were led by the shah and his father and for all those who are his mercenaries and his followers, and all the leftist parties and those who misuse Taleqani's name and in his name wrongly ascribe themselves to him, who in the name of following him are hatching plots and putting a false face on truth and reality. For them there will be, as the Koran states: Hell! They will burn therein, an evil bed indeed to lie on. Yea, such! Then shall they taste it--a boiling fluid, and a fluid dark, murky and intensely cold. Other penalties of a similar kind will be imposed. Here is a troop rushing headlong with you! No welcome for them! Truly they shall burn in the fire.

These groups and parties who get together and go against the true path will find no peace and will dwell in fire, the fire of weapons, the fire of animosity and the fire of God's wrath. "We are verily from God and to him shall be our return," I expect all the people to show patience, calm, forebearance and serenity and I expect them to follow the path of the late Taleqani. The best prayer and the best service which they can offer to him is to follow the Koran and, like him, follow and accept the leadership of the illustrious chosen source of imitation, Ayatollah Khomeyni.

Taleqani Mourned

GF110630 Bonab Domestic Service in Persian 1800 GMT 10 Sep 79 GF

[Text] Following the expression of condolences to the ayatollahs and ulemas, especially to the exalted leader of the Iranian nation, the Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, on the death of the great mojahed Ayatollah Taleqani--may he rest in peace--memorial services, arranged by the citizens of Sham'-e Ghazan, will be held for 3 days at the mosque of A'zam ol-Mahdiyyeh every day from 0800 to 1000 and in the evening form 1700 to 1930. All pious persons are requested to attend these services. [Signed]: This humble Hasan Tavakkoli Sham'-e Ghazani.

Details of Taleqani's Funeral

ID110924 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0530 GMT 11 Set 79 LD

[Text] The body of the great crusader, Ayatollah Taleqani, was buried at 1630 today in the presence of thousands of people who had spent the night at the Behesht Zahra area in order to attend the burial ceremony among the graves of the martyrs of the Islamic revolution between the 17th and 19th plots at the Behesht Zahra cemetery. A memorial service will be held for His Great Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani tomorrow afternoon after evening prayers at the great mosque of Qom by His Great Eminence Ayatollah Najafi Mar'ashi.

TEHRAN REPORTS YAZDI STOPOVER IN DAMASCUS, RETURN HOME

ID102207 Tehran in English to Europe 1900 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad met and conferred with Iran's Foreign Minister Ebrahim Yazdi for an hour today. This meeting took place in Damascus where Yazdi stopped on his way back home from Cuba. Yazdi left Syria for Tehran this afternoon after having conferred with President Hafiz al-Asad. Foreign Minister Ebrahim Yazdi arrived home this afternoon from Cuban capital of Havana where he had attended the conference of the nonalined. Yazdi was informed of the news of the passing away of the Ayatollah Taleqani and expressed his deep regret at this tragedy and praised the role of the late crusader.

Soviet Premier Alexey Kosygin, who was flying over the Iranian territory on his way to Ethiopia, sent a message to Iran's Islamic revolution leader Imam Khomeyni and also to his Iranian counterpart Mehdi Bazargan, wishing prosperity for the Iranian nation as well as goodneighborly relations between the two countries.

PARTY OFFICIAL ON CAUSE OF DISTURBANCES AMONG MINORITIES

LD101409 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 5 Sep 79 p 11 LD

[Hafiz al-Barghuti report]

[Excerpts] Tehran--Shaykh Mohamad Montazeri, member of the Islamic Republic Party, has said that the stirring up of disturbances among minorities in Iran is aimed at preoccupying the Iranian revolution with internal problems so that it will not be able to fulfill its pledges to its own people, to the Palestinian cause and to the cause of the underdog.

Shaykh Montazeri, son of Ayatollah Montazeri, who is close to Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni, said that such problems did not exist during the weeks that followed the revolution's triumph but the Zionist-imperialist forces hostile to the Iranian revolution have recently become active and stirred up the issue of minorities in order to abort the revolution.

Replying to a question from AL-WATAN during a press conference he held in the Libyan capital, Shaykh Montazeri said that the revolution knows very well those who engineered these suspect movements. These are: Democratic Party of Kordestan leader Ezedin Hoseyni, who collaborated with SAVAK against the Kurds and sent hundreds of them to jail, and chairman of the Democratic Party of Kordestan Abdarrahman Qasemlu, who previously collaborated with Moscow and now collaborates with Zionism and the CIA. As for Shaykh Hasan Khalid in Khuzestan, he is like [former Hebron Mayor] Shaykh al-Ja'bari was for the Palestinians. He collaborates with the enemies of the people.

Montazeri denounced Sadeq Ruhani's statements about Bahrain and said that Sadeq and his brothers Mehdi and Mohammad have been and are still conspiring against the revolution and Khomeyni. He said: We know about their suspect relations with the hostile demonic organs for they have recently written anti-Arab articles in the press saying that we Iranians are Shi'ite nationalists while the Arabs are Sunni nationalists and, therefore, how can we unite. Ruhani's talk about Bahrain is only part of an imperialist plan to bring the U.S. fleet to the Gulf and to conspire against the Arabs and the Iranian revolution, just as Ruhani in the past conspired against Mohammad Mossadeq's revolution. Therefore, the Arabs must not overrate him because he is merely an "agent."

Speaking at the press conference on what is being said about the removal of the PLO office from the premises of the former Israeli Embassy, Montazeri said the fact is that Foreign Minister Ebrahim Yazdi summoned PLO representative Hani al-Hasan and informed him that the owners of the luxury building want it back. In fact the building consists of 700 rooms and is, therefore, far too big for the PLO. As for ourselves, the Iranian popular masses, we have begun preparing a building for the PLO in Tehran and we will soon complete it. God willing, we will also set up other PLO offices in all the Iranian cities because Iran must be a base for the Iranian revolution, which is the spearhead of all revolutions.

Replying to another question by AL-WATAN regarding the case of [Lebanese Shi'ite leader] Imam Musa as-Sadr, he said: I have known Imam Musa as-Sadr for many years and I have disagreed with some of his stands.

Although he resisted attempts to make him adopt stands against the Palestinian revolution, he is nonetheless not revolutionary. However, he supported the Iranian and the Islamic revolutions. The Zionist and imperialist hands inside Lebanon as well as inside [As-Sadr's] Al-Amal movement may be behind his disappearance so that this disappearance can be exploited to harm Libya's reputation. Moreover, Shaykh Ezeddin Hoseyni, who wants to lead the Al-Amal movement, has an interest in As-Sadr's disappearance, just as many others do.

Montazeri criticized the closure of newspapers in Iran and said: Our newspaper SAWT ASH-SHAHID was also closed down. But, he added, the papers will resume publication because Imam Khomeyni supports freedom of expression but is against freedom to spread venom and confusions. Defending the execution of those who sow corruption on earth, Montazeri said: We must continue to kill them because those who killed more than 100,000 Iranian martyrs were not the shah and his wife alone but also a big gang of agents whom he will liquidate because a killer must be killed. It is the Zionist-controlled Western press which is talking about and exaggerating the executions. But during the shah's rule this press did not speak about the killing of 100,000 martyrs.

TUDEH PARTY IN ESFAHAN PROTESTS ATTACK ON PARTY OFFICES

LD101429 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 5 Sep 79 p 12 LD

[Unattributed report: "Letter From Tudeh Party Public Relations Office to Esfahan Revolution Court"]

[Text] The Public Relations Office of the Tudeh Party of Iran in Esfahan has written a letter to the Esfahan revolution prosecutor referring to the attack carried out on 27 Mordad [18 August] by a group on the city's bookstores and the burning of books found there, as well as the attack on the offices of the newspaper MARDOM in Esfahan resulting in glass being broken and rooms, equipment and publications housed there being destroyed. It is demanded that legal proceedings be instituted against the perpetrators and instigators of this incident and measures be taken to enable this office to resume work. The letter repeatedly stresses that the general prosecutor for the Islamic revolution and government spokesmen forbid any person or authority to enter premises and inconvenience residents without a written order from the Revolution Prosecutions Department and also mentions the safeguarding of democratic rights and freedom of activity for political parties and organizations as contained in the draft constitution. It also outlines the position of the Tudeh Party of Iran as regards the revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran from when it resumed its activities up to the present.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR FORBIDS INTERFERENCE IN GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS

LD111026 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The chief public prosecutor of the Islamic revolution of Iran has announced: No one of the Revolution Guards, committees, public prosecution offices, revolution courts and other officials [as heard] has the right to interfere in government affairs. The statement of the chief public prosecutor of the Islamic revolution of Iran was published today as follows:

In His Almighty's name, following the decree of the illustrious leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, His Great Eminence Imam Khomeyni--may God lengthen his illustrious presence--in order that the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran may be able to fulfil its responsibilities and duties in a decisive manner, it is hereby announced that no one of the Revolution Guards, committees, public prosecutor offices, and revolution courts and other officials has the right to interfere in government affairs such as the dismissal and appointment of officials and employees, the issue of direct orders for arrest as well as changing or breaching the regulations.

Should the revolution public prosecutor and the Revolution Courts deem necessary the arrest or trial of an official, it is necessary that this should take place with the advance knowledge of the superior officials of the official concern.

[Signed] 'Ali Qoddusi, chief public prosecutor of the Islamic revolution of Iran.

104 NEW CASES OF CHOLERA REPORTED

LD091222 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The number of people suffering from cholera in the cities of Tehran, Ahvaz, Mashhad and Hamedan has increased. This was announced by an informed official of the Ministry of Health and Welfare in a conversation with the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran: [begin recording]

[Passage indistinct] [Answer] According to the latest reports received in addition to the number announced before 104 new cases have been accepted by hospitals.

[Question] Are all these new cases diagnosed as cholera cases?

[Answer] The 104 cases have been confirmed as being cholera cases.

[Question] How many people have died from the disease?

[Answer] The overall number of dead is seven. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

MONTAZERI APPOINTED IMAM JOM'EH BY KHOMEYNI

LD101010 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] In the name of God. On the basis of an order issued by Imam Khomeyni, the great mujahid, Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Shaykh 'Ali Montazeri, has been appointed as Imam Jom'eh [Friday imam--the imam who traditionally leads Friday prayer] for Tehran University.

[Signed] Qom, the office of Imam Khomeyni, 10 September.

TWO DISGUISED AS CLERGY ARRESTED IN SHIRAZ 7 SEP

GF080630 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1830 GMT 7 Sep 79 GF

[Text] Two individuals, Sharif Sharifolva'ezin and Sheykh Ali Akbar Shafi'i, who were disguised as clergy, were arrested by the Islamic Revolution Guards of Shiraz.

TWO COFFEE SHOPS CATERING TO ADDICTS CLOSED DOWN

GF080635 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1830 GMT 7 Sep 79 GF

[Text] According to reports, two coffee shops, one owned and operated by Akbar Shirazi, and the other owned and operated by Hoseyn Ali Shirazi, located on Moshir square and the gate of Esfahan, respectively, were shut down by the Islamic Revolution Guards of Shiraz. These coffee shops reportedly were closed because drug addicts gathered there, and narcotics were sold on the premises.

QATAR INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATED IN SHIRAZ

GF091150 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1830 GMT 8 Sep 79 GF

[Text] The eighth anniversary of Qatar's independence was celebrated in Shiraz during special ceremonies. Attending these ceremonies, among others, were the deputy to the Qatari ambassador in Iran, the governor of the province of Bushehr and a number of local officials. According to reports from our correspondent, at the eighth anniversary celebration of Qatar's independence, Mr Ahmad Modarresizadeh, governor of Bushehr, had discussions with the deputy to the Qatari ambassador and Qatar's consul in Shiraz on the subject of goodneighborliness between Iran and Qatar and various affairs of interest to the two countries.

FORMER GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS BROUGHT TO TRIAL

GF100722 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1830 GMT 9 Sep 79 GF

[Text] Tomorrow afternoon at 1700 hours, at the Islamic Revolution Court in the town of Yasuj, the public trial of the following individuals will get under way: Ahmad Jowharzadeh, onetime governor of Kohkiluyeh and Boyer Ahmadai; Bizhan Mo'ayyed, political and administrative assistant to the governor, and six other directors general and officials of the governor's office for the province of Kohkiluyeh and Boyer Ahmadi.

According to PARS reports, the abovementioned individuals are accused of misusing and stealing public properties and public funds.

The prosecutor of the Islamic Revolution Court for Yasuj has requested all persons having any complaints or able to give testimony against the abovenamed persons to attend the open trial of these individuals and to present their complaints or give testimony.

JAHROM'S CORPS OF ISLAMIC REVOLUTION GUARDS BECOMES OFFICIAL

GF100742 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1830 GMT 9 Sep 79 GF

[Text] During yesterday's rally [first anniversary of 8 September] in the town of Jahrom at Martyrs Square, the existence of the Corps of Revolution Guards for the city of Jahrom was also announced. One of our brother guards said: The guard uniform is a shroud we wear, and no threat or intimidation by counterrevolutionaries could terrify us.

At the end of this rally, a seven-point resolution was read which had been prepared for the purpose of honoring the memory of the martyrs killed in Tehran last year on 8 September.

AFGHANISTAN

U.S. ATTACHE MANHANDLED; CANADIAN TOURIST KILLED

BK101030 Hong Kong AFP in English 0909 GMT 10 Sep 79 BK

[Text] Islamabad, Pakistan, 10 Sep (AFP)--A Canadian tourist was shot dead in an ambush yesterday on a bus in western Afghanistan, reports here said today. The tourist, named as Geatan Dion from Disraeli, Quebec, was said to have been a passenger aboard the bus, travelling between Herat and Qandahar. There were no immediate reports of other victims. Geatan Dion was the seventh foreigner reported killed in Afghanistan in less than 48 hours.

The West German Foreign Ministry yesterday confirmed reports from Afghanistan that six West Germans were shot dead on Friday while picnicking near the capital Kabul.

Sources here said the bodies were found on Friday night. Their watches and jewelry had been stolen. They were identified here as Johannes Kioschus, his wife and their two children aged four and nine, and fellow West German Rolf Truxa and his wife. All four adults were teachers working in Afghanistan, sources said.

Diplomatic sources here meanwhile confirmed that an American military attache was manhandled in the street in Kabul last Friday. Men in uniform dragged him from his car, hit him and threatened to kill him, the sources said.

Authorities here said it was not possible to tell whether the Germans had been killed by highwaymen or by antigovernment rebels who may have mistaken them for Russians.

The rebels do not generally show any mercy to the pro-regime Soviet experts who fall into their hands.

Kabul foreign residents reportedly feel that the West Germans were imprudent in venturing forth outside the capital in view of the unrest in the country.

Foreign residents are, however, reportedly not planning a mass evacuation as carried out by the Americans after the murder of the U.S. ambassador earlier this year.

TARAKI ADDRESSES AFGHAN STUDENTS IN MOSCOW

LD102242 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, addressing Afghan students in Moscow said today:

I am happy to see you dears, who are the architects of the new society of Afghanistan, in a country where the Great October Revolution has triumphed and paved the way for the progressive revolution.

Our great and mighty leader Nur Mohammad Taraki at 10 a.m. today Moscow time received Afghan students at Friendship Home of Moscow and benefited them from his valuable remarks. The great leader of the people of Afghanistan said: You young people are sent here so that you may complete your studies as architects of your society and to serve your people with sound scientific knowledge and understanding of people who have awaited for years for such service.

Our beloved leader added that the duties of you young ones are difficult and grave but prideful and most favorable conditions prevail for you to execute your obligations. You will participate in building the new society of Afghanistan which will be void of exploitation of individual by individual.

Shedding light on the gains of the Great Sawr Revolution, the great leader of the people of Afghanistan made note of the hostile interventions of the reaction of the region and international imperialism. Our great leader said despite all these plots our revolution (?surges) forward firmly and with strength. Our Khalqi revolution is by all means a Khalqi revolution, and whatever is promised by the Khalqi state in the light of the lofty objectives of the revolution it will be implemented.

Nur Mohammad Taraki, the great leader of the people of Afghanistan, also mentioned his participation at the Havana summit conference of the nonalined nations and described its results as in the interests of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and positive for other participating and peace-loving countries. Our beloved leader said the views and policy of Khalqi and progressive Afghanistan were explained at the conference and its international posture and its posture in the nonalined movement was expressed once again.

AMIN INTERVIEWED ON HUNGARIAN TELEVISION

LD100938 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] Our last report today was made in Afghanistan, where the film crew of "The Week" program made a visit. Many things have happened there during the last few months. A counterrevolutionary coup was defeated and the composition of the government has changed. The film crew of "The Week" program made a report on the revolutionary defense of Afghanistan. Attacks against the country came mainly from Pakistan and Iran, but China, the third neighbor of the people's regime, is also included in the camp of its enemies. In the film, the PRC has the role of a "left-handed collaborator" as the Afghan leaders put it diplomatically. Here is the film report by Laszlo Benda and Mihaly Halasz:

[Benda] Hafizollah Amin has not only been a member of the government since the revolution but is also the prime minister. We met him at his weekly press conference:

[Amin--in English with Hungarian translation superimposed] Our country and our people have been attacked by counterrevolutionaries. These counterrevolutionaries are supported by foreigners, primarily the reactionary circles of Pakistan and Iran. They receive massive assistance in arms and money. Moreover, they deploy their own militia. Of course, as in all wars, here too the regions directly on the borders suffer more frequently from attacks than the others. In Afghanistan, too, it is true that foreign elements cause problems in the provinces directly on the borders.

[Benda] Laszlo Benda, Hungarian television. Mr Prime Minister, you were recently given a new office as minister of national defense. What is the reason for this change in government?

[Amin] Mainly the strengthening of foreign intervention in Afghanistan. As you know, before the April Revolution last year I was the representative of the Afghanistan People's Democratic Party Central Committee in the army. My task was to perform organizational work among the officers and to train them in working class ideology. As I worked with them for many years, I came to know many of them and many knew me.

We were well acquainted with each other. Thus, when foreign intervention intensified, we saw fit to centralize the defense of our country and revolution, led by the president of the Revolutionary Council. I am responsible for the Ministry of Defense.

[Benda] You mentioned earlier that in essence the whole of the country is under the control of your government. Does this mean that our crew can freely visit Nangarhar Province?

[Amin] Why not? You can, if you want, leave at once. As I have already mentioned, these counterrevolutionary elements carry out attacks there as well as here. Here, as well as there, they storm schools, roads and convoys. But, of course, you can go to Jalalabad, [Garard] or [Gandshar]. There are frequent problems, however, such as these terrorist attacks.

AMIN SPEAKS TO NIMRUZ ELDERS 6 SEPTEMBER

LD080628 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Hafizollah Amin, secretary and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and lomri wazir [prime minister], received yesterday at the Lomri Wazirat a number of elders and chieftains of different tribes of Nimruz Province, and in his meaningful speech to them said: Your fathers, each one separately, have sacrificed their heads, in the way of deliverance of beloved Afghanistan from injustice and oppression, but we all know that separate and individual sacrifice could not be a remedy for the pains of our people and it was this understanding that made us gather around the great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, so that we could think about the situation of these people who were every day being instigated against each other and who have been thrown in the chains of thousands of miseries, pains and injustices. For these were your very sons who could feel with their flesh and skin your pains and miseries and who gathered around each other and who fought in order to liberate their people. And today, it is a matter of pride for us and you that we have triumphed a revolution in which not only every individual of our compatriots takes pride but all the people of the region and the world take pride in it.

Lomri Wazir added: Now that you have become ready to directly take arms and fight on behalf of defense of your homeland and revolution, it is because this homeland and this revolution are yours and that you have to defend your homeland and your revolution and because, in the face of the attacks of enemies on the homeland, there is no other way open in front of a patriotic human being but to defend his country.

During the meeting, the said elders, each in his turn, expressed his pleasure over meeting with the lomri wazir and promised to defend more than any time and most seriously and valorously the sacred soil and the Afghan revolution against the alien and reactionary traitors.

MINISTER OPENS TECHNOLOGY WORKSHOP, READS TARAKI MESSAGE

LD090252 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] With the message of the great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, a national workshop on appropriate construction technology opened today at Hotel Intercontinental, Kabul.

The inaugural session opened with the playing of the national anthem of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and then the message of the ingenious leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan addressed to the national workshop on appropriate construction technology was read out by Engineer Mohammad Sediq Alemyar, minister of planning, which was warmly welcomed by prolonged clapping of the participants of the workshop and the invitees of the inaugural session.

The message:

It is a matter of pleasure that the national workshop on appropriate construction technology and meaningful utilization of manpower to that end is convened for the first time in the country at the initiative of the Ministry of Planning and with the cooperation of the International Labor Organization [ILO]. I wish to all those attending this workshop great successes in serving the people of Afghanistan and the world.

Our beloved country, Afghanistan, has vast natural resources and ample manpower which unfortunately in the past, due to the domination of the local reactionary classes and the influence of colonialism and imperialism, has been kept extremely backward and in the spheres of feudal (?development relations) and no effective and meaningful use has been made of the natural and human potential for economic and social development of the country. Consequently, poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, diseases and other social stresses, undesirable (?traditions) and other shortcomings remained prevalent.

With the victory and the triumph of the Sawr Revolution, the road was paved for the development of Afghanistan and a plan was prepared for building a new progressive and blossoming Afghanistan. During the last 16 months, in accordance with the basic lines of the revolutionary duties of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, radical and desirable changes have occurred. With the issuance of Decree No. Six of the Revolutionary Council, millions of peasants and farmers, small landholdings were freed from the yoke of userers and marketeers and through Decree No. Seven of the Revolutionary Council, the rights of women of the country were declared equal to those of men. Decree No. Eight of the Revolutionary Council provided for giving of free lands to the peasants and farmers with small landholdings. A large number of farmers have been organized in cooperative farms and agricultural cooperatives and the state, in order to develop agriculture and improve the living standards of the farmers, offers them credits for purchasing of agricultural machinery, chemical fertilizers and improved seeds. Bribery has been virtually eliminated. The price of medicines has been markedly reduced and great facilities have been offered in the area of medical care. Necessary measures have been adopted to improve the living conditions of the workers and other toiling people. Campaigns against illiteracy have started in every nook and corner of the country and proceed with considerable success. Desirable steps have been taken to expand and improve the educational system, to expand the network of primary, secondary and vocational schools and to increase the number of students and to improve the curricula to to them.

Considerable progress has also been achieved in training of personnel and scientific, technical and administrative cadres of institutes in the higher and vocational learning as well as in curricular development and enlarging of the student body in order to facilitate advancement of the national economy.

The first population census was taken in the country, the first 5-year socioeconomic development plan of the country was devised and launched 6 months ago. In order to insure the fulfillment of the revolutionary slogan of food, clothing and shelter for all, an effective and speedy implementation of development plans of the Khalqi state and for the ever greater efficiency of productive forces in the country, utilization of the experience and views of the friendly countries and the most recent gains of science and technology in accordance with the objectives and conditions of our society is deemed essential today.

For the construction of the new Afghan society and ever greater and speedier development, it is necessary to exercise greater care in selection of the technology, techniques and various production methods and challenge is kept in view insofar as utilization of modern machinery and human power in the country is concerned so that this great national wealth is put to best possible use. At this time of our day on the threshold of building the new Afghanistan, convening of the national workshop on appropriate construction technology by the ILO is of great importance because as a result of exchange of views by the participants and awareness from the experience of other countries similar to Afghanistan, the information experience of the construction and engineering establishments of the country will be enhanced and consequently enhances their working efficiency. Hence, we look upon this act of ILO with appreciation. In conclusion, I thank ILO for convening of this workshop and wish it success.

A BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY correspondent adds that after reading out of the message of the great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Eng Mohammad Sediq Alemyar, minister of planning, delivered a comprehensive speech on the role of technology in building the new Afghanistan, saying that Afghanistan is a country which has been kept backward by the archaic feudalistic regime. But the revolutionary state of Afghanistan desires to eliminate feudal economic relations through economic development plans and has taken wise steps in this direction. Engineer Alemyar stated that we have on hand throughout Afghanistan comprehensive and diverse projects and for the speedy implementation of these projects. Convening of this workshop attended by experienced Afghan engineers and scholars is of great value. He expressed appreciation of the cooperation of the International Labor Organization in organizing this workshop.

The national workshop on appropriate construction technology, organized with the initiative of the Ministry of Planning and with the cooperation of ILO, will meet for 3 days in Kabul.

BANGLADESH

PRESIDENT RETURNS HOME FROM NONALINED CONFERENCE

HK071052 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 7 Sep 79 BK

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman returned to Dacca this morning from Havana after attending the sixth nonalined summit conference. He made a brief stopover in London yesterday on his way home. The foreign minister, Prof Mohammed Shamsul Haq, and some of the members of the Bangladesh delegation are accompanying the president. Five members have stayed back in the Cuban capital to attend the remaining sessions of the conference which concludes today.

It may be recalled that the Bangladesh president was elected a vice chairman of the 96-nation conference and also gave the vote of thanks for the Cuban president on behalf of the Asian nonalined countries in response to his address of welcome.

INDIA

GOVERNMENT FILES COUNTER AFFIDAVID IN CHARAN SINGH CASE

BK071103 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 7 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The union government yesterday filed its counter affidavit in the Madras High Court to the writ petition of Mr Cho Ramaswamy, who has challenged the validity of Mr Charan Singh holding the office of prime minister. The affadavit said that the writ petition is not maintainable under the law.

The union government also filed its counter to the writ petition filed by Mr. O.V. Alagesan, a former MP, for declaration that the House of the People should be deemed to be in existence till a new House is formed.

Singh's Appointment Challenged

BK101426 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 10 Sep 79 BK

[Text] Mr C. Ramaswamy, a journalist, and Mr O.V. Alagesan, former member of the Lo Sabha, today made applications in the Supreme Court seeking to be impleaded as interveners in a special writ petition challenging the appointment of Mr Charan Singh as prime minister.

The Supreme Court is hearing arguments in a similar petition by Mr (Dinesh Chandra Panday), a law researcher, challenging the dismissal by the Delhi High Court on the 20th of last month a writ petition questioning the appointment of Mr Charan Singh.

The Supreme Court directed that the applications of Mr Ramaswamy and Mr Alagesan be taken up for hearing on Thursday.

JANATA PRESIDENT WANTS DISMISSAL OF MINISTERS

BK080906 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The Janata Party president, Mr Chandra Shekhar, has demanded dismissal of central ministers like [Railways Minister] Mr T.A. Pai and [Defense Minister] Mr C. Subramaniam in the light of the findings of the Gupra Commission on Maruti affairs. Talking to newsmen in New Delhi today, he said if they have any sense of decency, they should resign themselves. He described the report as a document of the greatest national significance which reveals an entire style of functioning. He expressed the hope that cases will be filed in the special courts on the basis of this report.

Mr Chandra Shekhar pointed out that the fact that the government continued to sit on the report so long shows that it will act on such grave matters only when pressurised. Mr Chandra Shekhar welcomed the Congress-I suggestion for a special session of the Rajya Sabha to discuss the report. He said the Rajya Sabha session will provide an opportunity to discuss many other issues.

Referring to the coming elections, the Janata Party president said there are rumors that these are going to be postponed. To put an end to such rumours, the election date should be announced at the earliest, he said.

RAM: JANATA WILL STAY AWAY FROM JANATA-S, CONGRESS-I

BK101651 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The Janata Party leader, Mr Jagjivan Ram, has said that his party will keep an equal distance from both the Congress-I and the Janata-S. At a news conference in Bhubaneshwar, he ruled out the possibility of the Janata Party and the Janata-S coming together after the election.

Mr Jagjivan Ram said the dual membership issue has been satisfactorily resolved and the RSS [Rashtriya Sayamsevak Samaj] is not a component of the Janata Party.

CPI-M WILL SUPPORT JANATA-S-CONGRESS ALLIANCE IN ELECTION

BK101655 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The Communist Party of India-Marxist [CPI-M] has decided to go along with the Janata-S-Congress alliance in the forthcoming Lok Sabha poll. The party's Central Committee at its meeting in New Delhi took this decision because both the Janata-S and the Congress are antiauthoritarian and anticommunal.

In a press communique issued today, the committee says it is conscious of the class limitations of this combination but it feels that there is no option left before the people.

The committee has also appealed to the leftist parties to help the Janata-S-Congress alliance in the election. However, it has urged them to maintain their political independence.

The Central Committee has asked the CPI [Communist Party of India] to have assembly elections in Kerala along with the Lok Sabha poll.

GANDHI: CONGRESS-I WILL CONTEST ALL LOK SABHA SEATS

BK101643 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The Congress-I president, Mrs Indira Gandhi, said the need of the hour for the country is a strong and stable government. Addressing party workers in Bombay today, she said democracy would survive only if there is political stability. She alleged that the 2 and 1/2 years rule of the Janata Party has weakened the country.

Earlier, Mrs Gandhi told newsmen in Hyderabad that her party would contest all the Lok Sabha seats. She, however, did not rule out local adjustments.

MINISTER PAI DEFENDS ACTION IN MARUTI AFFAIR

BK091034 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The railway minister, Mr T.A. Pai, has said he took full responsibility regarding the conversion of a letter of intent to the Maruti Limited into a license for the manufacture of a small car. In a statement in New Delhi today Mr Pai said he had taken the decision on the basis of facts placed before him. His officers had not acted malfide nor had Mrs Indira Gandhi influenced him in any way.

Mr Pai said that he would like to vindicate his position if and when called upon to do so. He said if there is any suggestion that he had misled Parliament on the issue, he would move a privilege motion against himself to clarify the position.

Shekhar on Releasing Report

BK101028 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The Janata Party president, Mr Chandra Shekhar, justified releasing the Maruti Commission report and quoted instances where the report of the inquiry commission was disclosed by members of Parliament before the government.

Commenting on the president's statement that he acted according to his conscience in dissolving the Lok Sabha, Mr Chandra Shekhar said in a democracy it is the people's will that prevails and not the conscience of an individual.

Janata-S Spokesman's Claim

BK101030 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Sep 79 BK

[Text] A spokesman of the Janata-S has said in New Delhi that all the allegations made against the Maruti enterprise from 1972 to 1975 by individuals who were then in the opposition, have been fully vindicated by the findings in the Gupta Commission report.

In a statement, the spokesman said that all those ministers who were complacent about the Maruti affair refusing to admit that such enormities could be [words indistinct] but Mr C. Subramanium, had been proved to be unreliable in their judgment of such affairs.

Gandhi Reiterates Noninvolvement

BK101032 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The Congress-I president, Mrs Indira Gandhi, has said that if only she were to extend help, the Maruti project would not have met the fate it did. Speaking at a meeting in Hyderabad, Mrs Gandhi said that she never spoke to anybody as she knew that the entire machinery was against the project.

Congress-I Criticism of Publication

BK101034 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Sep 79 BK

[Text] Six Congress-I members of the Rajya Sabha have criticized the release of the Maruti Commission's report by the government and a chapter by the Janata Party president, Mr Chandra Shekhar. In a joint statement in New Delhi they described the action of the ruling coalition and the Janata Party president as malicious. The signatories are: Mr T. Anjiah, Mrs Pratibha Singh, Mrs Saroj Khaparde, Mr Bhishma Narain Singh, Mr Kalpnath Rai, and Mr Shyam Lal Yadav.

Stephen Call for Inquiry

BK101658 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Sep 79 BK

[Text] Congress-I leader C.M. Stephen has urged the president to arrange for an immediate CBI [Central Bureau of Investigation] inquiry as to how the report of the Maruit Commission reached the hands of an outside agency. In a letter to Mr Sanjiva Reddy he said the inquiry should be with the specific purpose of fixing responsibility. It is absolutely essential in public interest that the persons involved in this act are [word indistinct].

Mr Stephen said the open acknowledgement by Mr Chandra Shekhar raises certain issues of grave importance. He said in any event the document has reached Mr Chandra Shekhar through a (?conduit) involving either a breach of trust or naked threat. This has created a feeling of complete insecurity that nothing is safe even in the archives of government. In this context he referred to Mr Raj Narain's quoting a file concerning the Jaguar deal.

Mr Stephen also questioned the propriety of the government's action in releasing the report prematurely. He said the Gupta Commission's report is politically motivated and his party will meet it politically.

Asked why he had sent his letter to the president and not to the government, Mr Stephen said he does not accept the present government as legally constituted. It has no roots in Parliament.

AFP: PRC WILLING TO ALLOW REFUGEES TO VISIT TIBET

BK071620 Hong Kong AFP in English 1144 GMT 7 Sep 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 7 Sep (AFP)--China is willing to allow land-route entry to Tibet from India or Bhutan for those Tibetan refugees wanting to visit their homeland.

Chinese Embassy sources quoted by PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) here today said that China would welcome such refugee visits. If the Tibetans wanted to undertake such visits they need not go all the way to Hong Kong to enter the mainland and then proceed to Tibet, the agency was told.

The sources were also quoted as saying that China would be willing to negotiate with India or Nepal if the land-routes could be used by the refugee visitors through the Chumbi Valley or by the Katmandu-Kodari road.

GANDHI'S NUCLEAR POLICY: NO BOMBS; EXPERIMENTS CONTINUE

BK101616 Hong Kong AFP in English 1523 GMT 10 Sep 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Sep (AFP)--Former Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi today said that her Congress Party (Indira faction), if returned to power in the forthcoming elections, would continue its nuclear policy of not manufacturing bombs but would make "whatever experiments" necessary in the national interest.

She told reporters in Bombay: "Your policy has always been quite clear. It is not our policy to make bombs, but to make whatever experiments we consider necessary in the interest of our country. It does hold good, whatever other countries feel."

India conducted its first and so far the last underground experimental blast during Mrs. Gandhi's government in 1974. The Janata government, which succeeded it, ruled out even such peaceful explosions. Present caretaker Prime Minister Charan Singh, however, declared last month that if necessary India would reconsider its entire peaceful nuclear policy in the event of Pakistan producing bombs.